The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,991 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1887.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC S

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been rearranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
MIAN	3941	600	W. U. Worcester	12th May.
LOCHIEL	3955	500	R. Ashdown	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M BUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
LORDANA	3934	600	C. R. Edwards	31st "
ASSAM	3911	550	W. Wasler	7th June
BOMBAY	3162	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
AUSTRALIA	3864	600	R. F. Mc'cose	21st "
DOVER	4171	800	R. H. Edmond	28th "
NIZAM	3726	500	H. Hesketh	5th July
BENGAL	4500	800	J. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter Passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128	800	S. F. Cole	19th May.
RAVENNA	3373	700	A. S. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	3868	800	C. W. Atkinson	10th June.
CHRISTINE	3667	800	A. C. Leggatt	21th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 320.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	900	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	19th May.	"
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	1st June.	24th July.
GRAVINA	4,000	600	26th June.	17th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Rail way journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mares	42 0	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, 56, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
BELGRAVIA	3000	500	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th May.
VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
ITALIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th "
ELLENBOROUGH	3197	480	Capt. J. Harris	11th July.
ITALY	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 20th, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. GRAY will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 14th May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1887. Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper's Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 9, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
OF A PARTICULARLY DELICATE AROMA AND FLAVOUR.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us 10 dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last 10 dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

"Your Glenlivet is infinitely superior to any other Whisky I have bought in India."

Rs. 22-8 per dozen

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

We have now on hand a splendid stock, complete in every size, for dining from 4 to 24 persons.

Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.

Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
LARGE SIZE, Rs. 24-0, doz.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASE. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
18 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10 8
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10 8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
24 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13 0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
22 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12 0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
32 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17 0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
20 0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11 0
		A good light refreshing Wine.		
23 0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13 0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
32 0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17 0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
28th November, 1886. Chief Commissioner, C. P.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
10th November, 1886.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... " 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby	Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire	
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald	
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Turquoise	
Diamond	Single Brilliant	Claw-set	&c.	Diamond and Opal	
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT Very Durable "HAND MADE."

COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy. FELT HATS.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs. 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. {THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS &c., } BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising:—

		Rs. a.
Navy Blue Lisle Thread Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	per pair	2 12
Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks	"	2 12
do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	"	3 6
do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	"	10 0
do. do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety	"	11 8
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	"	2 8
Best Paris do.	"	2 8
Lavendar Kid Gloves	"	2 8
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	"	3 0
White Cambric Bows from ¾ to 1¼	per doz.	9 0
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	"	6 0
do. Tape or Solid Ties	"	7 0
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from		30 0

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
BY EDMUND C. COX,
(TRIN. COLL., CAMB.),
BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

[CONTENTS

1 Description of the Bombay Presidency.
2 Description of the People.
3 Early Hindu Civilisation.
4 Establishment of Muhammadan Rule.
5 Conquest of the Portuguese.
6 Foundation of the Mogal Empire.
7 Coming of the English.
8 Rise of the Marathas.
9 Expansion of the Maratha Power.
10 Decline of the Moghal Empire.
11 Rise of the Peshwas and the Great Maratha Houses.
12 Struggle between the English and French.
13 First Maratha War.
14 Theory of the Balance of Power.
15 Second Maratha War.
16 British Supremacy.
17 Pindhari or Third Maratha War.
18 Mountstuart Elphinstone.
19 Policy of Self-Effacement.
20 The Amirs of Sind.
21 Conquest of Sind.
22 The Law of Lapse.
23 The Sowing of the Wind.
24 The Reaping of the Whirlwind.
25 The Mutinies in Bombay.
26 Exploits of the Bombay Army.
27 Internal Administration.

Price Rs. 2-8. Postage 4 as. or by V. P. Post 6 as.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	"	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	"	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	"	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	"	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	"	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	"	24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	"	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	"	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8-30 p.m., at the Chamber of Commerce; Brigadier-General HEATHCOTE, C. B., in the Chair.

G. W. ROUGHTON.

Bombay, 10th May 1887.

AU BON MARCHE,
83, Meadow Street.

FANS, Parasols, Fancy Jewellery, Musical Boxes, Dressing Gowns, Real Linen Colored Table Cloths, Travelling Hand Glasses, Light Petticoats, Jackets, Aprons, Stockings, Veils, Corsets, Dress Improvers, Delicate Perfumes, Undervests, Children's Light Dresses, Gentlemen's Shirts, Cuffs and Collars, Money Purses, Ladies' Shoes, White, Pinky, and Blue Satin and others. Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps, Boots and Shoes, Children's Dresses, Boots, Shoes, Toys, &c.

AU BON MARCHE,
83, Meadow Street.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, this day, TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1887, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, dated 23rd April 1887, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1886.
2. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. A. McLaggan and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit as Directors, and to re-elect the retiring Director, or another in his place.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To pass a resolution regarding the Shares in the Mysore West Gold Mining Company, Limited, and the Mysore Wynaad Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23rd April 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of May to the 24th day of May 1887, both days inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP ..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,589,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSES, AND CARGO, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and BENGHLI OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883.....£300,600
" 1885....." 2988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....£1,379,976 3 9 | 1878.....£4 049,15 14 1
1878.....£2,645,503 1 2 | 1885.....£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of new PAY and PENSION OFFICES, &c., Fort, Bombay; and

II. EXTENSIONS to BOILER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

2. Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge Arsenal, Madras, up to 2nd June 1887, and opened at 12 noon on the 3rd June 1887 for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1888. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas from the Office of Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. or earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Bond or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On the failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security Deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the Iron and Steel delivered at Madras.

J. F. FISHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the "Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the estate of DE LACY McDOUGALL GLEIG, late a Captain in her Majesty's Bombay Army, European deceased who died at Bombay on the 25th day of October 1886 and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 30th day of April 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of William Scott, one of the Executors named in the said Will (for his use and benefit and limited until he and Alexander Cameron Gleig or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 30th day of June 1887, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Scott as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the seals.

FOR SALE, a young SCOTCH COLLIE DOG. Apply to Captain of s. s. YESSO, in Prince's Dock, K Shed.

WANTED, a thoroughly good and sound VICTORIA. Trial required. Apply, stating price, name of builder, &c., to "PURCHASER," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., about 200 Chests GUZERAT OPIUM at the Opium Godown, No. 4. For particulars apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!—See our New Pocket Spirit Lamps and Match Boxes, Beautifully Nickelled; also Paper Knives, Cigar Cutters, Travelling Inkstands, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES, ICES—Four kinds daily. Every day different Kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Chestnut Arab HORSE, 8 years old, stands 14·2. Quiet in saddle, and harness. Rs. 250. Also a Brown Set of Single HARNESS by Dunnes and Co., (As. 80 apply.) "B. F." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, Owner going home, Chestnut Arab HORSE, very quiet, has been carrying a lady regularly, goes well in harness; and also a Dark Chestnut C. B. GELDING, Petrach. Very pleasant hack, good leaper, and broken charger. Nor reasonable offers refused.

JUST LANDED per s. s. SUTLEJ—1 Canoe-shaped Light LANDAU, with Patent Head, by Windover of London. 1 Circular-fronted Light Second-hand Miniature BROUGHAM, by Windover of London. 1 VICTORIA, Second-hand, by Windover of London. Apply to MANECKJEE SORABJEE, Coachbuilder, Girgaum, next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world and during last 14 years we sold more than 4,000,000 of our world-renowned machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A MARVEL of Cheapness and Beauty, combined with Accurate Time, 18 ct. Keyless Lady's WATCH, Rs. 25 only.—KANNY & Co., 6, Hampert Row.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE,—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Re. 2.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, in Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. 8 B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, 9 Rs. per Dozen: Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for private parties to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the harbour. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart-row.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Postage free.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "deodorantum" can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Mahogany, Rs. 7 per pair. Ebony and nickel silver, Rs. 75 per pair. BAGHAM, FILE and Co., INDIA, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jacksons Musjid, Bombay.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
COWASJEE HORMASJEE,
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at 26, CLIVE STREET, as MINT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Taunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

SECURITY
Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE,
THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,200 TONS of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under the separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE'
26, MEADOW-STREET.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Kandawaddy for sale by Public Auction.

Under instructions from Bai Parvutibai, the widow of Khairaj Lalljee deceased, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Luxmon Bapoojee and Pudmanath Laxmon, the Mortgagors.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land, situate on the southside of public road called Kandawaddy in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1317 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, with the building and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 140 and 141 and bound on the east, by the carts of Khanjee Ketsey and Atmaram Bapooba Khutree, on the west by the cart of Chinnabai wife of Canjee Hapatrao, on the north, by the Kandawaddy lane, and on the south, by the property of Shantaram Narayan Esq.

For particulars and condition of sale, apply the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 10th May, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND IN THE BAPTY ROAD, CLOSE TO BAPTY'S FLOUR MILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 10th May, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned piece of land belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Mahomed, viz.

All that piece of forest land containing by admeasurement 0 square yards or thereabouts and situate at or near Bapty Road without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 520 new No. 1639 and new survey No. 1-6018 and 1-6020.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbuxjee 1010on of superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of native provision dead stock.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignment.

75 tons superior 1st class teaksquares.
" 2nd " "
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, Brussels carpets, superior chromo-lithographs, &c., the property of W. MAIDMENT, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Purbhadevi road, opposite the temple, about 12 minutes' walk from the Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land belonging to Mr. Anthony D'Mello, viz.—

All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with a spacious dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at or near Purbhadevi road in the island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1493, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2597, and bounded on the north by the garden of Domingos Antonio Pereira, on the south by the public passage, on the east by the garden of Balthazar D'Penha, and on the west by the house of Antonio Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, on the top floor of the house occupied by Messrs Lang Moir & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome table lamps, illustrate water colors, &c., the property of T. R. Booth, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort (first floor), opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome elegant blackwood and French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, superior China and fancy table ornaments and silver vases, brass and iron fourposts bedsteads with spring mattresses, Brussels and Gumbay carpets, Hyderabad carpetings, superior silkaulins, jail made coir matting, &c., the property of Captain W. H. ROTHWELL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Stranger's Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rice crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of S. B. STEVENSON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE of valuable landed property at Doongri Street, otherwise called Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Cruzina Fitta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gulam Hoosein Parpia and with the concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Gulam Hoosein Parpia, now an insolvent, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazendaree ground belonging to Manockjee Merwanjee, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Doongri Street, otherwise called Chinch Bunder 3rd Row or Dungri Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Gulam Hoosein Parpia and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under new street Nos. 61, 613, and Ward No. 2635, standing in the name of the said Gulam Hoosein Parpia, containing by admeasurement 47 feet and 3 inches in breadth on the west side thereof and 15 feet in breadth on the east side thereof and 59 feet in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Doongri Street or Chinch Bunder 3rd Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Jooma Musjid, and on the south by the house of Mustafa Jaffer Mooljee Momin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Tract and Book Society's Buildings, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a 4-foot-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a large size musical box, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, fine rate oil paintings and oleographs &c. the property of F. Melvin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

HIGH COURT O. C. J. JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 418 of 1886.

Gunputrao Harry and Chintamon Bhicooba .....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Succaram Vithul Dhondoo Succaram, Shantaram Vithul, L.M., Venaek Shantaram, Vithul Shantaram, Rahmoo Moroba, Vusumrao Moroba, Shunker Anundrao, Ramabai, widow of Moro Vinoba, Radhabai, widow of Bhicooe Vinoba, Apoorabai, widow of Anundrao Baboo and Oomabai, widow of Hurri and .....*Defendants*

In pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 15th day of March, 1887, and by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Motty, the Special Commissioner appointed by this Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the following valuable immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 27 and new No. 186, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 239, all which premises are situated at Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Bhanggwady, on or towards the west by the Public Main Road called Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Chandjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Framjee Dadajee.

Applications for particulars and conditions of sale may be made to the undersigned and private offers for purchase of the property will be received by the Special Commissioner at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal in Medows Street, Fort, any day before the sale.

The movable property mentioned in the pleadings of the suit will be sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. The property consists of chandliers, globe lamps, carpets, clocks, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 10, 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, EDWARDS & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....fr. 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....fr. 62,500

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

G. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, It also grants Drafts on London; and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NOTICES

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co.'s STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, the Fisheries, Healthories, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuss but burning oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable (B.B.P.) Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.

1 Engine 13 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, SELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, GOLD ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FOR SALE.
A YACHT PIANO
BY CRAMER.
Priced.....Rs. 340.

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
NEARLY NEW.
Rs. 650.
1 ditto ditto Old, Rs. 300.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
42, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will be astonished at the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sediment of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Morris.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

DIRECTORS.

R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS MULUBHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.

AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.

HEAD OFFICE
5, GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,833,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer AMPLE FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPIT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Monkseaton (s), from Newport; Berenice (s), Trieste; Khiwa (s), Hongkong; Kimberley (s), Liverpool; and Kerbella (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. Balckow(s), for Persian Gulf; and Keerata Roodrin (brig), Beypore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Kaghar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—White—Messrs. Pease, Graham, Begbie, Warner and Wallace; vs. Stripes—Messrs. King, Warden, Murray and Summer. Play will commence at 5-15.

FREER-FLETCHER SCHOOL.—Miss Chapman, of Whitelands College, has been appointed mistress of the Freer-Fletcher School, in succession to Miss Frid.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Hill was knocked down by a hack victoria on Sunday evening while passing along Grant Road, causing injury to her left foot She was taken to the European General Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers.....Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Selection .....Les Cloches de Corneville.Planquette.
Waltz.....Reverie .....Waldteufel.
Gavotte .....Gwendolin .....Neilson.
Mazurka.....Love's Greeting.....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Pestonjee Framjee, a boy aged 7 years, servant to Muncherjee Manockjee, a cabinet-maker, living at Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 19-6, the property of his master, on Friday night last. The complainant, on missing the purse, reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the accused with it and a portion of the money, Rs. 8-4-6. The accused admitted committing the theft, and was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Vittuldas Becoochund, a mehta in the firm of Luximondas Sewdas, reported to the police on Sunday evening that he had been cheated out of a sum of Rs. 19,000, by three Hindus, under the pretence of making two currency notes out of one. The police, however, brought the matter to the notice of the manager of the complainant's firm, as the money belonged to the firm. The manager declined to sign any complaint against Vittuldas, but requested the police to make enquiries into the matter and to ascertain who these three Hindus were. From enquires made it was discovered that Vittuldas, who has the whole of the cash of the firm in his charge, has been for the last four months misappropriating it.

A DRUNKEN GHORAWALLAH.—Dhondoo Ramjee, a ghorawalla in the service of Captain Chaffoner, of the Royal Artillary, at present at Colaba, while under the influence of liquor, drove his master's dog-cart into hack victoria No. 415 on the Upper Colaba Road, on Sunday night, at half past 7 o'clock. Both shafts of the dog-cart were broken, and the horse dragging the broken shafts bolted away and dashed itself against a landau, fracturing its left shoulder bone, which necessitated the horse being shot. Dhondoo Ramjee was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court with doing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing injury to the complainant's horse. The accused in defence said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—Crishna Suddoo was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector George, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing silver ornaments, valued at about Rs 30, from different children living about the Fort and Cumerarry districts. It appeared the accused had been for some months past enticing away young children while playing on the street in front of their houses to some distance away from their homes, and then stripping them off their ornaments. A townsman who happened to pass by the above locality saw the accused in the act of stripping a child of an ornament, arrested him and made him over to the police, who upon enquiries discovered that the accused had been carrying on this game for the past twelve months. The accused being on old offender, was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu child, aged 18 months, named Munkoo, the daughter of one Thakursey Viram, a harness-maker, living on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The mother, it appears, left a tin box containing 12 opium pills near a grinding-stone on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, and left the room for a short time, when deceased got hold of the box and swallowed the whole of the pills. On her return she found the child playing about, but it shortly after fell into a sound sleep, and being unable to be roused, she became alarmed, and looked for the tin box containing the pills, which she found open, minus its contents. The child was at once removed to the hospital, where it died at half-past 11 on Sunday night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which she swallowed from a tin box placed within her reach by her mother.

A DUMB PRISONER IN THE POLICE COURT.—Seewa Parag and Parag Deya were yesterday brought up on remand, and charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with breaking into the servants' rooms of Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, and stealing from there on various occasions articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Russell's servants; and accused No. 2 with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. A difficulty presented itself yesterday to the Magistrate, who found that in consequence of the first prisoner being dumb, he was unable to make him comprehend the serious position in which he was placed, and decided to ask Mr. Walsh, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, to render assistance by means of signs to make the prisoner understand the nature of the charge brought against him. Mr. Ryan was of opinion that he would, owing to the peculiar nature of the case, in dealing with a dumb man, take the evidence, and commit the accused for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The case was consequently postponed for hearing to the 11th instant.

MARRIAGE BY HOROSCOPE.—An up-country paper [illegible] as:—"Marrying by inclination occasionally leads to disastrous consequences, but marrying by horoscopes seems a good deal more hazardous. Every little Parsee boy or girl who is born alive owns a horoscope drawn up on paper by an astrologer of standing. And on these horoscopes it seems are marriages regulated. The first-class horoscope, with a superior assortment of planets, portending wealth, a seat on the Municipal Board, a Dykes' barouche and a baronetcy, must be matched with a first-class horoscope, with an equal number of planets, signifying cotton-mills, two trunks of jewellery and many sons—all handsome. It is obvious, therefore, that the comparison of horoscopes is a matter of the utmost moment. Here the professional match-maker steps in, and takes away, say, a girl's horoscope for translation. Next he translates a boy's horoscope, says that the two are practically identical, and that the match had better be made. But if the parents on either side mistrust him, and refer the horoscopes to a rival horoscopicopolian, the first imposter goes secretly to the second, and bribes him to say: 'I concur with my colleague.' Consequently the marriage comes off, but may end afterwards in the Parsee Divorce Court. And this, naturally, is what the Parsees object to. The horoscopes are perfectly right and true. The difficulty lies in getting them properly read. One member of that energetic and industrious community appears to think that help may be obtained by writing to the English newspapers. It would be better, perhaps, were a leading match-maker to be watched, pending the results of a marriage contracted by his advice. If the match prove ill-assorted, the venerable gentleman might be 'posted' at the nearest Fire-Temple as a tipster whose tips are valueless. Better still, use the horoscopes as neck-charms, and let the young people marry at their own risk."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·8'8
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	79·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind	WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	176
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·03
year	9·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 9th inst.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

CLAIM ON AN ALLEGED FORGED HUNDI.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Shaik Ebrahimjee Moola Valleebhoy sought to recover the sum of Rs. 502 from Itcharam Hurjeevun, being the amount of a Gujerati hundi drawn by Mahomedally Abdoolally from Burhanpore upon the plaintiff at Bombay. The plaintiff having paid the amount of the hundi to the defendant on presentation to him in due course of business, discovered it to be a forgery, and consequently sought to recover a refund of the amount as on a consideration that failed.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, with Mr. Rastomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Munchashunker, pleader, for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff had a running account with one Mahomedally of Burhanpore, with whom he had several hundi transactions, in the course of which he had accepted and paid several of them. On the 25th January last, the defendant presented the hundi in question, which was duly accepted and paid. The plaintiff then, according to the usual practice prevailing amongst merchants, forwarded it to the drawer, Mahomedally, at Burhanpore, for the purpose of retrieving it. Mahomedally immediately came down to Bombay and repudiated his liability, alleging that though it was drawn by him, it was forged, since the year and the day of the week having been altered. The plaintiff immediately sent a lawyer's letter to the defendant demanding refund of the amount, and also requiring him to give a duplicate certificate of genuineness of the hundi by the drawer which, according to the law prevailing in India, the defendant, who was the receiver of the money, was bound to furnish.

The defendant in his defence denied the fact of the forgery, and stated that he was discharged from all liability as soon as he pointed out his endorser. The defendant further added his perfect innocence, and contended that he had received the hundi from Rungudas, of Khangaum, for collection, and that he was not liable, and that the present suit could not lie against him but against the drawer.

Mr. Nusserwanjee submitted that though the plaintiff had a cause of action against the drawer, he was in law not restricted to that remedy. Moneys paid on a bill of exchange which had been rendered void as against the former parties by a material alteration might be recovered as upon a failure of consideration, and a remedy exists between prior transferors and transferees until the party is reached through whose default the alteration was made, and that each endorser had his remedy over against his previous endorser after refunding the amount paid on a hundi which had been found to be forged. In the absence of any proof of connivance or *laches* on the part of the drawer who has paid to the Sha (a respectable and responsible person) a presentation of hundi drawn, the drawee is entitled to refund from that person on the hundi afterwards turning out to have been forged, though the latter be an innocent and *bona fide* holder for value.

Mr. Munchashunker relied upon the evidence of custom to show that the Sha who receives moneys on account of a hundi subsequently discovered to have been forged was exempted from liability to refund after pointing out his Sha.

His Honour upon the evidence held that the custom relied upon by the defendant was not proved, and that the hundi in question had, and that a proper notice was given by the plaintiff for a refund of its amount. He was of opinion that the principle that governed the case of a lost or stolen hundi also governed the case of a forged hundi, and entered judgement for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with professional costs.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—Vice-President in the Chair—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Members of Council—Messrs. John de Cunha, Jivanjee Jamsedjee Modi, Dr. W. Dymock, and Captain H. A. Street. Secretary—Mr. Basij Scott. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson Librarian—Mr. Hurdevram Nanabhai Vakil. Members—Rev. J. E. Abbott, Rev. J. S. Stone, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, H. W. de B. Prescott, W. F. Melvin, R. A. Willis, A. T. Turner, Ramchandra Juganmthjee, Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh and M. H. Nazar.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new members was announced:—Vaman Abaji Modak, B. A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay; Nanu Bapu Joshi, Bookkeeper, Messrs. Lyon and Co., Bombay; James Alexander Murray, Hospital Lane, Mazagon, Bombay; Jamnadass Premchand Nanavati, L. M. and S., Medical Hall, 171, Bhuleshwar Street, Bombay; Oursondas Mulbhdas, Share Broker, Esplanade Bombay; Motilal Jamnadass Shroff, opposite Mooljee Jaitha's Market, Bombay; Shett Jugmohundas, Vundrawandass, opposite Pinjrapole, Bombay; Richard Augustus Willis, M.A., C. H. B. Forbes, Fort, Bombay; and T. Stoker, Bo. C. S.; Settlement Officer, Bulandshahi, N.-W. P.

The following donations were announced, and thanks voted to the donors—To the Museum—From Mr. J. E. Tyrrell Leith, 16 different articles; from Captain R. C. Temple, Bo. S.C., several brass and earthen lamps referred to in his address.

To the Library—From Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, several volumes of the report of the Imperial Census of 1881 in India; from Mr. John de Cunha "Vasantraja Sakunam," by Shridhar Jaitashunker; from Mr. K. Raghunathji "Dakshita, or Fortune Teller; from Captain R. C. Temple, Bo. S.C., a dissertation on the proper names of Panjabis, The Legends of the Punjab, 2 volumes, Wideawake Stories, eight monthly parts, containing Legends of the Punjab.

It was proposed by the Vice-President, and unanimously agreed to, that there be no general meeting in May 1887 (the current month).

Mr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi then read a paper on "Good and Bad Omens amongst the Parsees." He described several things which prognosticated good and bad omens, and stated that all nations in the world, including the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabians, Ancient Britons, and the early Christians, at one time or another generally entertained a belief in omens.

Dr. John de Cunha read an interesting and instructive paper on one hundred and five of the simplest forms of "Omens amongst the Hindus," in which he made references to Tacitus, Robert Herrick, the Bible, Milton, Shakespear, Greek, Roman and English history, &c.

Dr. W. Dymock read a paper on the "Anthropogonic Trees of the Hindu Castes." He began by mentioning that it was the general custom among the Hindus to bring into the house, the branch of a tree, as an object of worship in the marriage ceremony. The same tree is not used by all castes, the Udumbara (*Ficus glomerata*) being used among the Brahmins, Asupala or Ashoka (*Saraca indica*) among the Vaishas, Dhataki or Agnijvala (*Woodfordia floribunda*) among the Shenvis, and so on. The author also pointed out that some of the ancient customs in European countries were very like the Indian, and briefly summed up that in every Arian country at least owing to the analogy between trees and men, popular superstition supposes the first men to have sprung from trees.

Thanks were voted to the authors of the above papers, and the meeting was then dissolved.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN AT POONA.

A POONA correspondent writes:—"Last Monday night was to be seen one of those heart-stirring and happy reunions which are of such rare occurrence in the city of Poona, the occasion being the farewell entertainment given by Mr. Hari Rowjee Chiplonkur at his residence to Sir W. Wedderburn. It was a complete success. Sir W. Wedderburn has acquired no small popularity among all classes of natives, by his ready tact in discerning their merits, and his ability to enter even into their very feelings. Mr. Hari Rowjee's splendidly furnished mansion was thrown open on the occasion, being brilliantly illuminated and decorated with "all that good taste could devise, and art accomplish." Every available spot of the spacious premises was bedecked with garlands of evergreen leaves, strings of parti-colored lanterns, floating streamers, and pennons in variety. But the great centre of attraction was the spacious square fenced off with a countless number of choice laurels and interminged with beautiful flowering plants. The enclosure was left open at the top, allowing free play for the cool evening breeze, and for the admission of the soft light of the moon, which greatly enhanced the loveliness of the scene. The entrance to the enclosure was a lofty, elegant wooden arch, literally ablaze with lights, and bearing the legend, "Welcome to Sir William Wedderburn," in large gold characters, emblazoned on a scarlet ground. On the right the enclosure opened into another similarly decorated space, in which a spacious table almost groaned under the choicest delicacies, the most tempting and luscious fruits, and the choicest wines. It need hardly be said that the elegantly attractive costumes of the European ladies, the sombre attire of the Civilians, the uniforms of the military, and the gala dresses of the native gentry, presented a picture so novel and striking as to impress itself indelibly upon the memory. The full band of the Durham Light Infantry was in attendance."

REVERSAL OF A SESSION JUDGE'S ORDER.

BEFORE Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court, on Thursday, was heard an appeal from an order made by Mr. Batty, who was at the time Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry, in the case of Luximi Umaram Ramchunder *vs.* Balcrishna Tookaram Pondge and another. The Sessions Judge's order was passed on the 15th February last, directing a fresh inquiry to be made for the third time in a matter in which the defendants were twice before acquitted of criminal breach of trust and were discharged by Mr. Doderet, first-class Magistrate of Rutnagherry. Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha appeared for the appellants.

The petitioners stated that one Radhabai, a Hindu widow, died in July 1885, appointing by her will the petitioners as executors and managers of her property. The widow of Radhabai's predeceased son contested the genuineness of the will, and preferred a complaint against the petitioners and two others, charging them with theft of certain property. The Magistrate, after making an enquiry, dismissed the complaint. An appeal having been preferred, the Sessions Judge ordered a fresh enquiry to be made into the matter. Mr. Doderet obeyed the order of the Sessions Judge, but again dimissed the complaint. Another appeal was filed, and Mr. Batty again ordered a further enquiry. The further enquiry was made by the Magistrate, but the complaint was again dismissed. The complainants appealed again, and the Sessions Judge for a third time set aside the Magistrate's order, and directed the District Magistrate to have a fresh enquiry made into the matter by another Magistrate in regard to certain ornaments alleged to have been misappropriated by the petitioners. They now appealed to the High Court from the last-mentioned order of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Batty.

Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the appeal, said. In the present instance, the Sessions Court has sent back a case three times for re-investigation by the magistrate who had discharged the accused under section 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The form of the first order for a further enquiry was not such as to conform to the intention of section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under which it was made. That section contemplates that the Court of Session shall simply direct the Magistrate of the district, either himself or by one of his subordinates, to make the further enquiry. It may often be desirable that the consideration of the complaint should be committed to a different Magistrate from the one who has already formed on opinion on the case. This will indeed usually be so, where the further enquiry is rather into the effect of the same evidence or the testimony of the same witnesses than an examination and weighing of additional evidence. The latter function will generally be best performed by the same Magistrate who made the previous enquiry, but peculiar or prejudicial views, even the possibility of them, may make it most desirable to bring a fresh mind to bear on the facts when a discretional authority has to be exercised in dealing with them. (See Regina *vs.* Adamson, L. R., 1 Q. B. D., 131.) The order of the Sessions Court directed the Magistrate of the District to send the case to the same Magistrate for further enquiry under circumstances which, accepting the view taken by the Sessions Judge, should rather have induced a direction to refer the case to another Magistrate. The second order is not before us, but it has been on the record. The third order is addressed to the Magistrate of the District, and suggests that the further enquiry be committed to a Magistrate of experience, by which the Sessions Judge indicates that the case should be sent to a different magistrate from the one who had made the previous enquiries. The suggestion thus made may be deemed objectionable, as it leaves to the Magistrate his discretion intended by the law. But when accused persons have been already three times subjected to the harassment of a magisterial enquiry on charges dwindling in importance as in the present case, we think that, save in extraordinary circumstances or on the discovery of new and important evidence giving quite a different complexion to the affair, the series ought to close. It savours of oppression to send a man a fourth time before a Magistrate for enquiry into a serious charge on the evidence which had already been thrice pronounced insufficient or untrustworthy. When the discharges and orders for further enquiry take the semblance of a contest of pertinacity, the dignity of the tribunal is not corrected. The High Court at Allahabad recently prescribed that the power of ordinary further enquiry was one that should be "used sparingly and with great circumspection." In England the discretion of a Magistrate exercised in good faith, and with any show of reason, is not interfered with even by the highest court, though a more persuaded compliance with the law is corrected as the case already quoted shows. We reverse the order for further enquiry without prejudice to any complaint that may be made on the discovery of fresh and material evidence.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

Colonel Sir W G Davies, KCSI, Lahore
Lady Davies, Lahore
Mr J Davies, CS, Colr of Bombay, Bombay
Mr F Charles, CS, Municipal Comr, Bombay
Mrs Charles, Bombay
Miss Cotes, Bombay
* Lieut MacGeorge, England
* Mr J Bryan, Colombo
* Lieut-Col Wingate, BSC, Colombo
* Mr John E Barland, Rangoon
* Major Corbett
* Capt Ballward, RA
Dr Gregory, Physician to H H the Sultan
* Mr S N Squire, Poona
Mr John Wheal, Poona
* Mr T R Wynne, Agent and Chief Engineer, N & B Railway, London
* Mr S Leake, London
* Mr R Leake, London
* Mr F Wilde, London
* Mr Farewell, London
* Mr Jenyns, London
Mr Brook, London
Mr Anderson, London
* Mr Partridge, London
* Mr Cunning, London
Mr J Thomson, Bombay
* Mr J H Leech, London
* Lieut Repton, London
* Mr Biggar, London
* Mr H Grief, F'fart
Mr J G O'Donel, AVD, Neemuch
* Mr A R Anderson, Poona
Mr H R Rich, Surat
* Mr Simpson
*Mr and Mrs W H Targett, Calcutta
* Mr T Beck, Aligarh
* Mr H Catz
* Mr R Warren
* Mr J Willman
* Capt and Mrs Ternan, Bhuj
* Mr J J Lavill
* Mr C H Ridgway, Calcutta
* Capt Hall, London
* Mr Robert Leach, London
* Mr F Sherwood, Cawnpore
* Col and Mrs Canter
* Miss Canter
* Mrs Kilbert
Mr J A Meredith, AVD, Deesa
* Mrs Baggally, Poona
* Captain Fowle, Poona
* Mr J W Sullivan, Lahore
* Mr R G Dyson, 3rd Dn Guards.
* Mr R A Way
* Mr and Mrs W Strange, Nasik
* Col Lugard, Kamptee
* Miss Lugard, Kamptee
* Mr and Mrs Lindsley, Hubli
* Col Preston
* Mr D Jaffrey, Surat
* Col Roberts
* Mr G C Aitken
* Mr H H Hopkins
* Surgn-Maj and Mrs Gibson, MD, Kamptee
Mr and Mrs W Colvin, Allahabad
Col and Mrs Woodcock
* Mr and Mrs Possman, Karachi
* Col and Mrs Reynolds, Karachi
*Mrs B Butterworth, Karachi
Mr T Greaves, Karachi
Mr C Blathwayt, N Kanara
* Mr R L Coggan, Goondakul
Mrs Rose
Mr Grainger, AVD
Col and Mrs J Rutherford, Bangalore
Col & Mrs C R Matthews, Simla
Lieut G H Colomb, 2nd Goorkhas, Dehra
Mr Talbot
Mr J Bell, N W P
Mr C H Boggs, Bombay
Col Moberly, Bombay
Capt Jackson
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay
* Mrs Mason
Major Cunningham, RE, Bombay
Mr J Hardeck, Bombay
* Mr John Hay
Mr Brooksby, Bombay
Mr Bachrach, Bombay
Mr D Rae
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Lieut Stanford, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay
Mr Thos O'Hara
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
* Mr W J Fernie, Bombay
Mr C Lindsley, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Major Mayow
Surg-Maj Davy, MS
Major and Mrs Cardew, Goondakull

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd May, as compared with that for the 26th April:—

	April 26. Rs.	A.	P.	May 3. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,56,364	15	0	48,56,364	15	0
Treasury Balances	2,20,15,674	10	3	2,13,57,009	11	10
Other Deposits	2,84,37,890	1	1	3,02,75,833	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,33,846	12	6	3,20,199	10	6
Sundries	18,85,491	13	2	19,37,946	15	6
Rs.	7,71,31,278	4	0	7,85,37,841	13	10
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	56,07,371	4	0	62,21,118	8	0
Other authorized Investments	42,32,630	0	0	42,15,455	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,28,11,367	8	3	1,26,46,767	7	2
Credits on do.	84,62,038	11	3	87,98,646	0	0
Bills discounted	2,32,73,378	9	10	2,36,98,334	13	8
Balances with other Banks	4,11,741	9	0	5,35,611	1	1
Bullion	3,105	4	0	2,977	11	6
Dead Stock	11,33,172	7	5	11,33,265	7	9
Stamps	11,527	15	3	11,417	10	3
Sundries	6,83,201	7	2	6,94,193	8	3
Cash at Head Office	5,77,25,167	12	8	81,31,199	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,94,09,118	7	4	1,21,51,793	15	0
Rs.	7,71,31,278	4	0	7,85,37,841	13	10

THE VOICE OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Voice of India* summarises as follows the opinions on the native press:—With but few exceptions, our contemporaries take a more or less gloomy view of the financial statement for 1887-88. A good many of them strike a mournful chord on the absorption of the famine insurance fund by other than the purposes for which it was originally intended. Thus, they contend, the nation may well say that the income-tax is now a permanent, and not a temporary burden. It is paying the way, if not for the reduction, at least the modification of the salt tax had, at any rate been confidently anticipated by the time the Burman difficulties were over. This indefinite prolongation of the income-tax, in face of the neglect of the authorities to levy the tax on the vast earnings of guaranteed railway companies, with the steady increase in the revenue from salt, would appear to be incomprehensible to some of the native journals. What with loans and road-cesses, license tax, public works cess, excise and other sources of revenue, the authorities seem determined also to make the most of the income-tax and the salt tax. With the exception of the provincial contracts, which the native press unanimously protest against, not only on grounds of centralization, but also on those of the general inefficiency they would entail, they see no reason why the recommendations of the finance committee should not have been definitely specified and, if possible, availed of. Why, indeed, should even the provincial assignments have been reduced, while imperial contingencies have been perhaps more than proportionately increased? Then, the fact of supplementing the public works sterling loan by annexing to it the treasure hoarded by the late Maharaja Scindia, under the advice of the Council of Regency, though comparatively speaking a better plan than incurring foreign loans, has been commented upon as politically open to objection.

Notwithstanding Sir Rivers Thompson's piety and good intentions, for which not even his bitterest opponents seem disposed to refuse him credit, his competency as a ruler and a statesman has been called into question by the native press, without one dissentient voice, excepting the Mahomedan journals. Towards them the Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian communities he is alleged to have been exceptionally partial, although some of their organs give him poor credit for good administrative ability. They unite in praising his personal qualities, which would have fitted him eminently as a useful citizen. But he has been found deficient in public spirit, which, they say, was the secret of his failure as an administrator. In taking leave of him, the native papers wish him every success in his future career, though they honestly declare the relief they feel at his departure from these shores; while some of them even venture to hope that he may change for the better while in England, and yet befriend a race who sadly require, if they do not deserve, at least his benevolent efforts on their behalf. The great defect in his administration, pointed out by the native press, has been, as alleged, his leaving everything to his secretaries, owing to ill health, among other causes. Amongst the redeeming points in his career have been his active co-operation in female medical education and the strenuous efforts he put forth on behalf of the oppressed ryots, in carrying through the Bengal Tenancy Bill, against which there had been such organised opposition, both in England and in India.

Miss Florence Nightingale's letter, on sanitation in Indian villages, has been discussed with the respect due to that eminent lady, whose high character entitles her to a right to deal with Indian affairs. The question being one of peculiar delicacy, involving as it does departmental action with consequent social and rural disabilities, it is not a matter of surprise that some of the native journals associate it with the scheme of Indian self-government; while others, viewing the evil from the standpoint of existing social and political conditions, are naturally disposed to consider it as suitable to those rather unfavourable conditions. But that something ought to be done, is universally admitted, while the ways and means to do it effectually are also discussed. But a question is raised as to the possibility of its being done at all without a larger infusion of the indigenous element in the administration of the country.

The retirement of another eminent Anglo-Indian, Sir Charles Aitchison, the late ruler of Punjab, has agreeably exercised the minds of native journalists. Differing in character from Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Charles leaves these shores followed by the regret of the people of India, which feeling both Mahomedans and Hindus alike share. Sir Charles Aitchison's liberality was characteristically illustrated by the famous Ilbert Bill controversy, from which he consistently stood aloof. In short, his Indian career, identifying itself with several educational, financial, social, economic and political reforms, may be summed up in the indisputable fact that if India had no nobler than Lord Ripon, Punjab had no one nobler than Sir Charles Aitchison.

In discussing the investigation of the Public Service Commission, the native press urges the encouragement of more impartial and independent evidence as regards the reasons why appointments in the higher departmental ranks are closed to the natives. So far as the Civil Service is generally concerned, there would appear to be apparently liberal and fair evidence given. The only point seen how this evidence is made practically applicable to the filling up of appointments, by natives, in the higher ranks hitherto held sacred only to the European or the Anglo-Indian. The question is asked, why certain appointments in the Forest and the Public Works should be filled up exclusively by Europeans or Anglo-Indians from England generally, and Cooper's Hill law, and the Civil Engineers grew in strength and numbers. If they thought a citizen was doing wrong in any way, they would take him out at night, out his back with hickory sticks and drive him from the county. The homes of the Bald-Knobbers are strange abodes to find within eighteen hours' ride of St. Louis. Within three or four miles of a railway station can be found homes of so primitive a nature that they seem to mock at civilization itself.

But let it not be thought that the Missouri Ku-Klux are thorough savages. They are, in fact, devoted to a noisy and enthusiastic form of religious worship. "You kin near'em shoutin' n' prayin' n' singin' a mile and a half away," says the Chadwick blacksmith. Among the Bald-Knobbers recently arrested for the midnight murder of Edens and Green was Parson Simmons, whose religious terror is as great as his orthography is wretched. John Matthews, one of the leaders of the recent raid, has an arbour near his house where religious services are held in summer and where the Bald-Knobbers attempt to atone for their crimes by loud-mouthed prayers and exhortations.

But the Bald-Knobbers have gone too far of late. The Sheriff of Christian County is fully roused, and the murder of Green and Edens has caused an uprising of the best people in the Ozark Hills against the Bald-Knobbers. The male portion of the organization not under arrest is now in hiding. You may wander about among the hills at present and you will not find a long-haired Ku-Klux in a day's journey. The women talk freely, however, and are not afraid to open their minds. They will break out something like this: "Wall, my ole man wan't out to night, but once sense month 'fore last. But these men" (the arrested Bald-Knobbers) "ain't goin' to get no jestis up Springfield way. Them 'ere homestedders comin down yereabouts jest wants to run out us old settlers as 's lived yere for years. Ef thars been murder done, twaun't done by God-fearin' people 'n them Sheriffs, 'n people 's jes tooken off'n Baptises 'n Christianses 'n even poo' Possom Simmons, 's wuz 's powerful a preacher 's ever was heerd yereabouts."

Such is the theory of the present crisis from the Bald-Knobber's standpoint. Law is not to be countenanced if it helps to prevent murder so long as those murdered are opposed to the Bald-Knob life of laziness and lawlessness, and even some of the more reputable inhabitants of Christian County have exceedingly ill-regulated ideas as to the proper method of dealing with crime. A prominent citizen of Chadwick, speaking of the captured Knobbers, says: "A good healthy lynching would be just the thing." In fact, the belief that mob law should be fought by mob law is altogether too prevalent in the Ozark Mountains. It often paralyzes the efforts of the Sheriff and his men and renders useless the too enthusiastic aid given them by citizens who ought to be strong allies of the cause of justice. "There's don't wait for no law, why no law oughtn't t' wait for them." It was on this basis that the Bald-Knob organization had its origin, and it was founded on reasoning which finds a great many adherents in this part of Missouri. So long as these ideas prevail the Missouri Ku-Klux located here in the Ozark Hills will have strength to struggle against the introduction of more enlightened methods. Not long ago a daring iconoclast entered the Bald-Knob region to introduce the sewing-machine. The ambitious agent was received with a warm welcome, vigorously applied with hickory switches, If they could beat away the railroad in the same or even a more energetic way, the Ku-Klux of the Ozarks would be glad to do it. A few days ago, however, engineers, with their instruments levelled at Blad-Knob conservatism, appeared on the hills near Chadwick. The railroad is sure to come, and some day the deeds of the Bald-Knobbers will, like those of the Doones of Exmoor, be nothing but ancient history.

At present, however, they are not conquered. The energetic work of the Sheriff which followed the murder of Green and Edens has checked them for a time, but they are still numerous and unterrified. Some of those arrested for complicity in the crime have obtained bail and returned to their dens on the hills, returned to their slatternly wives, their ignorant children, their roving pigs, their guns, their hunting, and, it is to be feared, their midnight riding. Seventeen, however, are in jail and will be tried for murder at Ozark on April 19.

No one, of course, can have read the above without wondering as to wether or not the Ozark Mountains have been made to realize that the schoolmaster is abroad. If Bald-Knobbing is to be crushed out, why not try education as well as the Sheriff and a railroad? The trouble lies just here. The Bald-Knobbers do not care to have their children attend school. There are good schools in the Ozark Hills, and the children of the farmers attend them. But the squatters, the hereditary lords of the soil, have as little use for schools as they have for fences, cattle or sewing-machines. They do not want their children to study any more than they care to have their pigs learn grammar. No, the schoolmaster cannot suppress the Bald-Knobbers. Nothing but time and the gradual growth of civilization can wipe out the Missouri Ku-Klux. They are well established in a country favourable to their lawlessness, and they will hang on to their so-called rights with a tenacity begotten of ignorance and long years of freedom from restraint. They are a curious people, and from an Eastern standpoint seem to be an impossibility. But if any one doubts that they exist in all their half-savage recklessness, poverty and filth, let him journey from St. Louis and from there to Chadwick, take a guide and explore the Ozark Hills. He will find that Bal-Knobbers are a most undoubted reality, and that their mode of life presents an interesting contrast to that of the thrifty, progressive Western farmer, who hates what Miss Ophelia calls "shiftlessness" as much as the Bald-Knobber admires it.

BENGAL.

BOMBARDMENT BY THE MUNICIPALITY.—Sir Henry Harrison did a noble thing at the Municipal meeting on Thursday, when he appealed to the honour of the Commissioners and obtained a bonus of ten thousand rupees for the family of Mr. Fenwick, who died in the service of the Municipality after a long period of self-sacrificing usefulness. Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation, was voted, we cannot say granted, five thousand rupees, a sum so paltry that we can only liken the act to the generosity of a wealthy Hindu mill-owner who was travelling on the railway near Bombay. The high caste water-carrier at one of the stations was called to the carriage-window, and after the capitalist and his friends and servants had slaked their thirst, was rewarded with *one pie*, which was in readiness in the rich man's *kumerbund*! The two principal cases having been disposed of, the case of the subordinates came up, whose lot is always hard work and small pay. To them, Europeans and Natives, a gratuity out of the two lakhs-and-a-half they helped to save the Corporation, would have been a boon indeed, but a resolution was carried to give them—nothing.—*Englishman.*

PORTRAITS OF LORD RIPON.—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court, before Mr. A. O. Ackworth an action has been brought by Messrs. W. Newman and Co., Limited, against Surendro Nath Mookerjee.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover certain money due by defendant for work done. Mr. Ross, who appeared for the plaintiff company, stated that, some time in December, 1885, the defendant had given the Caxton Press an order for two thousand two hundred and fifty lithographic portraits of Lord Ripon. The order was duly executed, and the portraits were circulated with the January number of *Gup and Gossip*, Mr. Ross remarked that the defendant was one of those men who, posing as a leader of the Hindoo community, were not contented with making the name of Lord Ripon a household word, but endeavoured to make his portrait a household god. The defendant denied liability, stating that he was only acting as the agent of Coomar Indra Chunder Singh

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

THERE is nothing in the Home telegrams which we have not already noticed except the improvement of ⅛ in Consols on Saturday to 102⅛. Advices regarding Produce are exceedingly quiet in tone from all the leading markets, both English and Continental, and in the absence of the English Mail, which generally occupies attention on Monday, there has been a singular want of life apparent to-day.

MONEY has not altered materially. The Bank of Bombay return gives the Cash Balance the same as the previous week, 87½ lakhs, but the trade demand has decreased by 7½ lakhs which has practically been counterbalanced by withdrawals from the Government account. The following are the alterations shown in the different accounts :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	10,98,978
Do. do. Branches.....	Inc.	,,	4,74,415
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	8,73,651
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	5,800
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	4,97,071
Loans	Dec.	,,	67,739
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,58,982
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,26,874
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	1,260

EXCHANGE this morning opened very weak, with a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing rates, and for a time there were buyers of Credits for the mail of 20th instant, at 1s. 4 13-16d. A slightly steadier tone has been apparent during the afternoon, however, and for the same delivery 1s. 4 27-32d. is now quoted. The two last mails of the month could still be done at 1s. 4 13-16d., the first half of June at 1s. 4 25-32d., and the latter half at 1s. 4¾d. Bank Telegraphic for June delivery has been done at 1s. 4 9-16d., but the quotation is not general. The following are closing rates for this mail :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 4-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight....	1·78	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A quiet but very steady feeling prevails at Rs. 96⅜ for Fours, and Rs. 100⅜ for Fours-and-a-half, Saturday's prices.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays continue in request, and have advanced to Rs. 747½. Spinning Mills are steady. Colaba Land and Mill Co. have improved to Rs. 650, Empress to Rs. 655, Manockjee Petit to Rs. 1,240 and Western India to Rs. 660. Presses are steady. Fort Co. have improved to Rs. 1,300 and New Indian to Rs. 111¼. Mofussils are steady at Rs. 412½.

COTTON maintains a very quiet appearance. Some little buying is going on in ready stuff, both for Export and local consumption, but the firmness shown by sellers in face of the dull reports greatly restricts business. The purchases we hear of by the local Mills are 400 bales Dholleras at Rs. 185 to Rs. 193 ; 400 bales Veravul at Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 ; 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 180 ; and 200 bales Julgaum at Rs. 187 per candy. The daily official quotations which we subjoin make an advance of Rs. 1 in Fine Dholleras, and a decline of Rs. 1 in Ginned-Dharwar and Westerns, other rates being unaltered.

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	147	141	...	May 25
Amraoti	...	196	190	...	do
Belatee	...	190	185	...	do
Karaeja	...	...	...	196	do
Akola	...	206	195	...	do
Sheagaum	...	206	195	...	do
Khamgaum	...	207	196	...	do
Julgaum	...	195	188	...	do
Khandeish (generally)...	...	193	186	...	do
Bhownuggur	216	204	196	...	do
Dholleras up C.	218	205	197	...	do
Wadwan pressed					
Do B pressed	190	191	...		do
Broach	228	222	...		Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	201	...	May 25
Westerns	...	...	190	...	May-June
Compta	...	...	170	...	do
Indore	...	...	...	168	May 25

WHEAT.—Sellers show increased firmness and are generally asking a further advance of ½ anna per cwt. For ready parcels this is being paid to some little extent, but for future delivery buyers are holding aloof. Quotations for this month's delivery are :—

Fine Possy.....	Rs.	4-9 to 9-6 per cwt.
No 1 do	,,	4-8 to 8-6 ,,
No 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-4 ,,

SEEDS are not quotably altered. Both Linseed and Rapeseed are very firm at previous prices, but it is more on account of light supplies than new business going through.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	17,340 bales.
Wheat	80,428 cwt.
Linseed	14,259 ,,
Rapeseed	907 ,,
Gingelly	876 ,,
Poppyseed	1,361 ,,
Groundnuts	3,143 ,,

FREIGHTS to-day have been stronger than ever, the supply of tonnage proving a long way short of actual wants. Ready Cotton for Liverpool is said to have been booked at £1-7-6, and £1-6-3 may be given as the general rate for all favorite ports for Seeds, Wheat or Cotton. A steamer is said to have been fixed for Marseilles May loading to-day at £1-6-3, and one for June loading, U. K. or Continent, at £1-2-6 per ton. Earlier in the season these figures might be counted on to bring out a large number of steamers, as Coal freights outward are also high, but with the monsoon under ordinary circumstances only a few weeks off, owners are chary about risking the Bombay market without a paying charter in hand both ways.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do.	841½
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	819
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation ...	97,000	100	all	17½ do.	650-10
National Bank of India	87,520	$125		5 pct.	105xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	– 4116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	–	4100	–	– 4161

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70 850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60 1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90 14,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100 1,625

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	1,000	750	200	200	180
Badham, Pirie & Co., Ltd.	4,000	200	200	150	} 10 p. c. and 6 p. c. in all 130
Bapty Co., Ltd.	930	100	100	100	120
Barton & Co., Ltd.	300	300	200	165	155
Do. New Issue	600	60		100	100
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ltd. ...				97	Rs. 20 10 2-3p.c.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	100	{ 12-5
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	500	500	100	3-8p.c. 100xd.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	1,000	1,000	11 p.c. to p.c.	500xd. 230
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	2,500	1,500	} p.c.	2,550
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	62	375	Rs. 5	630
Cash Bazaar	1,500	–	–	–	–
Dydedale Dyeing Co	1,000	100	100	31	102
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ltd.	3,000	500	400	.. ..	8 400
Geyer & Co., Ltd. ...	500	100	100	..	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71 45
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ltd.	800	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kemp & Co. Ltd....	4,091	296	200		
Marcks & Co., Ltd. ...	4,000	200	200		
Napier Hotel Co. ...	800	100	175		
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 36½ 16 p.ct. 13 p.ct.	257 334 102
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	100	100	..	80
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	80	5 & 7½	104
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	20			
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	10	20		103
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	50	150	$ p. a.	
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 15	21
Telephone Co., Ld....	12,500	10	100	Rs. 1	12
Treasher & Co., Ld ..	2,000	25	25	10 p.c.	302½
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	500	25	..	101
Western India Fire Mills	900	100	900	..	90
W. M. Mody & Co	800	100	100	Rs. 15	75 1,195 185
			200	nil.	98 170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,275
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,245	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	325
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	371	500	all	Rs. 224	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	355
Bombay United	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Berar Mfg. Co. Ld....	9,750	500	500	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issue	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575
City of Bombay Shares	993	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	730
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,600	500	500	Rs. 2	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	50	775
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	5	all	87½ p.a.	730
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	800
Impl. Coto.. Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 5	1,300
Jamsee Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	571
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	Rs. 15	407
Jowrae Hallee	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,025
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Maokunlee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	785
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	330
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 6	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	330
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	400	1,000	100	..	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800xd
Oriental	3,725	225	225	Rs. 15	240
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	835
Ripon.....	841	1,000	100	Rs. 5	797½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50	1,000	000	..	1,600
sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,190
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000		640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	200
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250		235
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	660
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....			1,000	Rs. 40	775

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Ballary	920	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410xd
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	103	125	125	Rs. 14	102½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	565
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	117
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,300
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40½
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	310
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	125	1,500	125		90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	111½
Prince of W. Press ..	800	500	100	Rs. 30	375
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	800	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1220
Sassoon Press Co. ...	350	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co....	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEST—May 8, Gladys Emma, the dear little child of Clement and Florence West, aged 10 months and 20 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—May 5, at Kodanaad, Kotagherry, the wife of W Deane, of a daughter.

GRANT—At Cinnamollie Factory, North Lakhimpur, Assam, the wife of George R Grant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—BRANDRETH—April 30, at Murree, by Rev G O Peake, Captain M C Barton, R E, to Harriet, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A M Brandreth, R E.

LEAN—QUIN—April 28, at Christ Church, Cantonment, Allahabad, by the Rev J C Noyes, Kenneth Edward Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers, fourth son of the late James Lean, Esq, B C S, of Lynton, North Devon, to Georgina Emily, eldest daughter of Captain G Quin, of "Castleknock Lodge," Co Dublin, and Burleigh, Co Wexford, late 79th Highlanders.

MILNER—WATERHOUSE—April 11, at Nowshera, Punjab, by the Rev R A Storrs, B A, Ferdinand H W Milner, Major, R A, to Edith Mary, third daughter of the Rev C J Waterhouse, M A, Senior Chaplain, Bengal. (Retired.)

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—April 11, at an out-station near Roorkee, James Thomas Shepherd, (an old resident of Agra and afterwards of Meerut), aged 67 years and 6 months.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK

STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Similarity of names are new introductions. Intending Purchasers should, therefore, be careful in asking, and more especially obtaining, a Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 710.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 35.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS

IS acknowledged to be the best, strongest and most durable Spring Mattress known.

All sizes kept in stock by the Sole Agents.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1887.

AT the present moment, when the news from Afghanistan is eagerly read with the fear lest some disaster to the Amir's troops may commit us to military operations beyond our advanced frontier, it is very desirable to form a correct analysis of the various elements which combine to produce the most serious of our frontier problems. A very seasonable book of modest proportions has just been published by Sir George Campbell, whose reputation as a member of the House of Commons must not be taken as the measure of the high qualities which gained for him a foremost place in the ranks of the statesmen nurtured in India. The title of the book is "The British Empire," and it brings into a focus the many questions which a survey of the possessions of the British Crown, with their resources and the difficulties arising from the multifarious character of their inter-relations, present to the consideration of those who have at heart the maintenance of the Empire in security and peace. We will at present deal only with to a portion of the one considerable chapter which applies to India, merely premising that in the general view of the British Empire which Sir George Campbell takes, it is recognised that in the British Islands and in India are concentrated the greatest part of its population, its strength and its resources. There can be no controversy as to the accuracy of this estimate of the political facts, however unwelcome it may be to Australian colonists who believe that Melbourne is heir-apparent to London, and will yet be the centre of the universe. Sir George Campbell tabulates the irresistible statistics which show that the British Islands have a population of thirty-six millions, who have a complete control over the two hundred and fifty millions of India. The white colonies, over most of whom the British Isles have no control, have a population of eight millions, while the colonies who are mainly inhabited by coloured races have a population of over nine millions, over whom the British Isles exercise an imperfect control. To put it in another way, the British Isles and India have a population of two hundred and eighty-six millions, while the colonies have seventeen millions, of whom scarcely half are of European blood. It is as well to get hold of this great factor in the Imperial problem when discussing questions of Imperial federation, which always exclude from the calculation the existence within the British Empire the Indian Empire with its population of two hundred and fifty millions, and its revenue of seventy millions sterling, and organised politically and militarily on the lines of despotic monarchies. This is an *Imperium in Imperio* of which history has given no other example. Now let us see what is the nature of the problem awaiting solution on the north-west frontier of India, where presumably a great European Power intends to strike, if an opportunity offers, a blow which will divert the attention of England from the Dardanelles.

The Afghans—as the Persians term the people who call themselves Pathans—occupy, according to Sir George Campbell's view, only a very small part of Afghanistan, and are alleged to hold, as pertaining to the kingdom of Cabul, a distant and difficult country inhabited by non-Afghan races, whom they regard very much as a man does the wolf whom he holds by the ears. The Pathans—the so-called Afghan race—inhabit the whole country from the Indus to Cabul, Ghuznee and Kandahar. The Hindu Khoosh is inhabited by a different race ; and this is true also of the country northward and on to the hills beyond Herat. The Turkish tribes beyond the Hindu Khoosh are in no sense Pathan. The best part of the true Afghanistan forms no part of the dominions of the Prince who rules at Cabul. It is British territory north of the Indus, including the Peshawur Valley. The Pathan population under our rule numbers one million six hundred thousand, and they inhabit the very garden of the old Afghanistan. It was wrested from the Amir not by the British but by Runjeet Singh, who held it by a precarious tenure which was not of itself likely to endure very long. After the Sikh war, however, the Afghan provinces which had been occupied by Runjeet were annexed with the Punjab, and were lost to the Amirs for good. The Peshawur Valley, with its fertile soil and a population of six hundred thousand ; the Kohat and Bannoo Valleys, with a population of half a million, were gone for ever. Runjeet had entrusted the administration to an Afghan Prince, garrisoning the country with a force under General Avitabile, and it was held as a pledge which might have been redeemed at some time or other. The irretrievable loss of the richest part of the country, with a million and a half of well-affected Pathans, changed the whole face of things for the ruling dynasty at Cabul. Without the support, financial and military, derived from the country towards the Indus, they had to hold Herat and Afghan Turkestan, which could never be held in absolute subjection by force of arms and of money drawn from the southern Pathan country. The Russian frontier is now conterminous with these exposed and remote provinces, and we have bound ourselves to co-operate with the Amir in the task of resisting an invasion on that side. It must be confessed that the obligation is somewhat onerous, when looked at from this point of view. We have, as Sir George Campbell well says, cut a monstrous cantle out of the Amir's dominions and made this *qadi* at Cabul a bed of thorns. Sir George Campbell adduces as an instance of the difficulty we experience in understanding that there may be points of view differing from our own, that we have never realised the feelings of the Amirs in regard to our annexation of the only fertile valleys of Afghanistan. He goes further, and argues that true policy would have counselled us, when we annexed the Punjab, to give back the trans-Indus provinces to the Cabul ruler. We should thus, he says, have rid ourselves of a most troublesome and unpaying task ; we could have made the Amir responsible for the protection of the frontier from the hill tribes and we could have kept him completely in order when we had in those provinces a pledge of his good behaviour which could have been forfeited without sending armies at great cost and risk to Cabul and Kandahar. In effect, says Sir George, we are now in the position of administering those trans-Indus provinces at our own cost, while we hand over to the Amir their revenues as a subsidy to enable him to hold his own against his unwilling subjects in the non-Afghan portion of the dominions we have left him. We hold the Afghan territories which would enable him to make head against the Russians in the provinces which he now holds at their mercy ; and so much bad blood prevails, that although he is our ally, he dares not avail himself of the assistance which we have agreed to give him when he asks for it.

This is telling criticism, but it comes a little too late in the year 1887 to be of much practical use. Would Sir George Campbell seriously counsel the Government of India to cede the Peshawur and the other Afghan valleys to Abdur Rahman in order to strengthen his hands in holding the Russians at bay in the provinces north of the Hindu Khoosh ? Such a proposal will not be made even by the Calcutta publicist who arraigns the policy which annexed the Punjab and left Dhuleep Singh no alternative but to confide his woes to M. Katkoff. Nevertheless this suggestion in regard to what might have been had the Afghan valleys been restored to the Amir upon the conquest of the Punjab enables the mind to grasp with more clearness the nature of the difficulties now to be confronted. The Afghanistan with which we are in alliance is only in a diplomatic sense the real Afghanistan ; it is composed mainly of the outlying provinces of what was once a more homogeneous kingdom. The Amir is a man of great ability, and he has hitherto wielded his sword very successfully to maintain his authority. If this Ghilzai rising prove too strong for his waning popularity and failing health, we shall be obliged either to sustain him by force of arms, or to leave him to his own resources and see whether a stronger man succeeds in ousting him. It has never been stated in any official or authoritative form, so far as we are aware, that the Government of India would keep him on the throne by direct intervention. The obligation incurred is to support him against foreign aggression so long as his foreign relations are conducted according to the advice of the Government of India. If the Russians interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan it will be necessary to say "hands off." But Russia is a wary Power, and seldom precipitates events. She will probably wait and see what happens ; and it is a quite conceivable policy that we should do the same. In the matter of helping one's allies it is sometimes the case, that "they also serve, who only stand and wait" ; a political truth which was present to Lord Palmerston's mind when he spoke so loftily of the value of judicious bottle-holding.

WE report at length to-day the evidence which General Browne gave at Simla last week before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission. It deals with refreshing candour with the merits and demerits of various classes and races. The Cooper's Hill men, for instance, will be interested in knowing that, as Carlyle would have said, they are not "as obedient unto orders given" as the Roorkee men. The Roorkee men, on the other hand, will be glad to learn that though they do not belong to as high a social stratum as their colleagues from Cooper's Hill, they are much better men at a *bundobust*, and that they will "simply walk round" the others in such a matter for instance as arranging for the feeding of a gang of workmen. The Roorkee man has, too, the inestimable merit of "never quarrelling with the military authorities," for which reason much may be forgiven him. The Cooper's Hill man, on the other hand, is "in chronic hot water with them," for which reason, though his bridges may stand till doomsday, and though he make embankments against which ocean may beat in vain, let him be thrice distrusted. Of the Babus we get a painfully unflattering estimate. They are no use on the frontier railways, mainly it seems because they lack strength of mind, and because when ordered to an uncomfortable locality they have a way of pleading against thus bringing their father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. So at least General Browne says, in an idiom not usual with the Babu, unless his English studies have lain amid the records of the Semitic patriarchs, which is not often the case. There is one passage in the General's evidence which does not establish his qualification for a seat on a Technical Institute Board. The praises of illiteracy were seldom more heartily sung than in the evidence of this gallant officer, anxious to prove that his "first rate native workmen" had nothing to do with the class of educated natives. Though men risen from the *mistri* class they had a mechanical eye, they could read plans, and in these could hopelessly beat the unhappy engineers who laboured under the disadvantage of having had a college education. It is Mr. Phœbus of "Lothair" over again, with his conviction that nothing is so detrimental to education as reading and writing. And yet one of these clever men—a Mahratta Brahmin by the way—could read and write, and was quite a genius in erecting girders. Which thing we may treat as an allegory—showing that a little book learning does not always drive the wits out of our workpeople.

WE have been asked to give expression to a desire which, we are told, prevails largely amongst British officers in India, that they should be enabled to participate in the rejoicings of the Jubilee year by an easy and inexpensive grant of privilege leave for three months, with Indian pay and allowances, to as many of them as may be spared from duty. It may be easy enough to anticipate objections to the proposal, but some at all events of these would be obviated by making it a condition that leave should be granted in no case in which an officer's absence from duty would cause inconvenience. How many would get leave under such conditions is a matter of calculation which cannot easily be determined except at head-quarters. Those who ask for the privilege are entitled to plead that it would not be entirely without public advantage. Some of the native cavalry regiments will be represented at the Jubilee celebration, and it would not be against the fitness of things if other regiments serving in India were also represented through such of the officers as could be spared from duty for three months. In the great show at Aldershot next month, when it is proposed to bring sixty thousand troops under arms, some attempt at representing the imperial character of the army might well be made by arranging for as adequate a representation of the Indian forces as is possible —a more adequate representation at all events than would be given if only a dozen native cavalry officers were on the parade ground. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army will be there, although it requires the passing of a special Act of Parliament to enable him to go. No Act of Parliament would be necessary in order to sanction the presence in England next month of a number of British officers who serve from year to year in the plains in India, and whose presence at the great spectacles which are intended to celebrate the growth of the Empire during this happy reign would be singularly appropriate. The privilege, we know, would be immensely appreciated ; it would cost the Government nothing, and no one could complain of it, except perhaps the less happy people who might envy the lucky ones a run home in the first week in June.

NOTES FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 25.

THIS week I have more news to tell in the way of brushes with the enemy, as the dacoits have been bestirring themselves again ; but at the same time the good news has been received that Hla Oo, who has given so much trouble, has fallen like Cæsar by the hand of one of his own followers. This has been confirmed from two different sources, one of which is no less a personage than the dacoit's own wife, who ought to know. Later advices state that his body is now in our possession. This is the first leader of any note, about whose death we are certain, and although it is said that Boh Shway has met with a similar fate, it has not been proved ; but it is not unlikely, as that gentleman has disappeared for some time since. Two Bohs belonging to the Honawaing gang have surrendered also, the Gardner guns being too much for their courage. The 3rd Brigade reports say that the mounted infantry and Bombay Lancers have captured four or five Bohs and killed some dacoits, and the 33rd B. I., who have only just arrived from India, were attacked when in camp by 200 dacoits, who were beaten off with loss, our men having a few wounded, amongst them being one officer, Lieut. Fenton. A party of the same regiment under a jamadar has done some good work by capturing 29 dacoits with arms, carts and ponies, and killing their leader, a noted Boh.

Fires and hurricanes have been the order of the day lately, and in Mandalay, on Sunday night, there were no less than three fires at one time, whilst Shwebo has been nearly demolished in a similar way, the Commissioner's office not even escaping. Bhamo was visited by a hurricane, which blew down nearly all the principal buildings, including some of the barracks ; no one however seems to have been hurt. Rumour says that two Roman Catholic priests have been murdered at Kathee, but it is to be hoped this news is not true, as these priests have done a lot of good in this part of the world, as they have done in many other places.

The claims against King Theebaw are now being adjudicated here, and it will be a long and tiresome business to settle many of them, as the ex-King seems to have dabbled in trade besides other things, and was in the habit of sending merchants to India and other places, with merchandize to be sold on his account, and a number of his agents are here awaiting the settlement or otherwise of their claims.

The prisoners in the Myngyan jail had their little Jubilee the other day, and celebrated it by a determined attempt to elude the vigilance of their guards, in doing which 4 were killed and 7 wounded. There are a number of desperate characters there, it is said, and it would not be a bad idea to send them to India, or otherwise disperse them.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras has returned from Bhamo, and our Chief Commissioner has left for Rangoon for about six weeks, when he is expected to return again to these parts.

The Wunthoo Tsawba has, now that he has given in to the English forces, proved himself a follower of the times by raising a local police to stop dacoity in his country, and consequently trade has developed wonderfully, no fewer than 5,000 or more carts having gone up to Wunthoo and other places for grain.

The Irrawaddy is as low as it can be now, and it says something for the good arrangements of the I. F. Company that their captains manage to bring their steamers up to time with the mails. This is expected to go on for a fortnight or so, when the river should begin to rise gradually.

There are no signs of rain at present in Mandalay, and the weather is particularly hot in the daytime.

The 1st Madras Pioneers left a day or two ago for Bangalore on relief. We are evidently settling down into the piping times of peace, as the free issue of rum has been stopped, which issue used always to be given to the men after they had been out on a chase or on some hard work.

The lecture given last week by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of the China Inland Missions, was repeated again last night. The rev. lecturer explained to an appreciative audience the manners, language, and administration of the countries lying between us and China, and in which part he has for some time been

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEUTRALIZATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, MAY 8.

The *Temps*, in its issue to-day, says that the negotiations between France and England with respect to the neutralization of the Suez Canal are progressing.

The agreement between France and Great Britain to determine the sphere of influence of the two Powers on the Somali Coast, is on the point of being concluded.

THE JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Upwards of one hundred vessels will take part in the Jubilee review to be held off Portsmouth.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION IN 1889.

England has declined to participate officially at the Paris Exhibition in 1889.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived here from Burma in the Clive last night, will leave for Ooty to-morrow evening.

COLONEL STEDMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Colonel Stedman left Simla for Burma yesterday. He will shortly be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission to-day, the following witnesses were examined :—

Mr. Henry Irwin thought the Roorkee and Cooper's Hill men about equal, but the latter might take a higher place in the Department. He had almost no experience of native engineers, but in the subordinate department he placed more reliance on Europeans. It was not necessary for Accountants or Examiners to have a knowledge of Engineering. At present the Government paid Engineers while learning their work. It would be cheaper to get men who had had a practical training in England.

Colonel R. Home said that he had been employed entirely in the Irrigation Department. Natives did not do their work nearly so well as Europeans. They would not accept responsibility, and in the Punjab the zemindars would not look up to them. The Punjabies had been tried for supervising work, but the Bengalis had not been placed in that position, as it was known they would never do. Cooper's Hill men had more professional knowledge than Roorkee men, and would be likely to shine more as Superintending Engineers. Royal Engineers were better than either. Some Engineering knowledge was useful in the Accounts Branch.

One or two other witnesses were also called.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY, 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here this morning, three days before the contract date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this afternoon, three days before the contract date.

PORT SAID, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted. Communication with Porto Rico, British Guiana and West Indian islands, east and south of Porto Rico interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 8.

10 p.m.	83·4

MONDAY, MAY 9.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	88·0

THE adjourned general meeting for the formation of a corps of Volunteer Artillery for Bombay will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this evening at half-past six. Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., will preside.

A MEETING of the Catholics of Bombay will be held in St. Xavier's College on Sunday to decide upon the steps to be taken in Bombay to celebrate the Jubilee of the admission of Pope Leo XIII to the Priesthood.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April 1886 amounted to Rs. 10,51,06,000 ; 1886, Rs. 11,65,02,000 ; and 1887 Rs. 10,98,25,000.

PROFESSOR MARCO ANTONIO CANINI, a well-known Italian poet, has published at Venice, under the title of "Il Libro dell' Amore," two handsome volumes comprising translations into the Italian of the love songs of all nations. The translations include songs from the Afghan, Bengali, Guzerati Hindustani, Marathi, and several other Indian languages and dialects. The Guzerati songs were contributed by Miss Putlibai Wadia, a young lady to whose literary merits Signor Canini makes graceful reference in the preface to his second volume, in which he says :—"Mr. Grierson, an Indian scholar of rare ability, presented me with several of his versions of Rangpuri poems. The Indian Pandit Babu Wavena Chandra Rai expressly translated for me into English many Bengali songs. Dr. Leitner, an able German philologist, forwarded to me several popular songs from Dardistan. An Indian scholar, C. Raghunathji, undertook for me a long and wearisome task in rendering into English a great many Marathi nuptial songs. D. Wadia, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, sent me Parsee hymeneal (nuptial) songs from the Gujerati language, collected for me and translated into English by his daughter, Miss Putlibai Wadia. This fair young disciple of Zoroaster and graceful fire-worshipper is also engaged in collecting Parsee and Gujerati love-songs for me. She has already made herself known in the literary world by a series of folk-tales which she is publishing in the *Indian Antiquary*, a Bombay review. This lady forms one of that class of refined Indian women who enjoy the advantages of an European culture as did the hapless Toru Dutt, the author of many English and French poems, who died at an early age several years ago, and the Mussulman maiden Leila who not only composes but also improvises verses in Sanscrit."

IT is said that the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway will shortly be extended from Umaria to Sohagpur.

THE *Englishman* states that the inquiry lately ordered into the expenditure incurred on the Quetta railways, shows that the cost of the Hurnai line is within General Browne's estimate. The *Indian Daily News*, on the other hand, explains that what is here meant is the revised estimate of 350 lakhs prepared in 1886 and not the original estimate of 200 lakhs.

REPORTS have been brought to Peshawar by travellers from Kafiristan that severe fighting occurred about the middle of last month between the Kafirs and the Sapee and Mahmud tribes. It appears that the Sapees and the Mahmuds invaded the territory of the Kafirs and attacked them. A severe fight ensued, in which the assailants were repulsed with a loss of 300 men killed. Three days later they returned to the attack with a larger force, and on this occasion defeated the Kafirs, burnt six of their villages and took possession of four more. They also carried away sixty women, thirty men, a large number of cattle, and a great quantity of loot. The women were sent to the bazaars of Swat and sold into slavery ; the men they retained for their own purposes. Ill-gotten gains, it is said, never prosper, and it was therefore only natural that the Sapees and Mahmuds should quarrel about the spoil. The result has been continuous fighting.

THERE has been a "revival" on a large scale in far-off Kafiristan by reason of the displeasure of the great god Kysh, who last month loosed a great stone from a glacier on a congregation of the people of Oash Gool, and killed thirty of them as they were praying to him. Then, says the devout correspondent of an up-country paper, came Oatta, Bishop of the God Kysh, and a very holy saint from the Himalayas, and told the men of Oash Gool that Kysh was angry with them, and unless offerings were made, they would be accounted followers of Aram and Yaboosh, which being translated means Satan. The people are now very penitent and intend, it would seem, going out to fight, for there is a good deal of uneasiness in Kafiristan, and when the gods and the glaciers are on the move, the people follow suit.

A CORRESPONDENT in Afghanistan sends to the Lahore paper the following roughly translated extract from a letter, which is said to have been sent by the son of Mulla Muskh Alam to the tribesmen at Daur, exciting them to a *Jehad* against the Amir of Kabul :—"The present Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan of Kabul, is a very tyrannical one. He is aiming at his own self-profit, and not that of his subjects. The Amir Shere Ali Khan, former Amir of Kabul, was a merciful man, and was in the habit of looking always after the interests of his subjects. The present Amir has turned out all our noble families from Kabul, and has killed most of our people without any fault. He has seized and imprisoned our women without any guilt on their part ; and besides this act of tyranny, he is a great friend of those who are against our Mahomedan law. So let us simultaneously rise against him, &c., &c. It is proposed that all the tribes shall consult on the matter, and shall act according to the order of their Law."

AMONG the matters recently before the Punjab Government, was a despatch forwarded through the Government of India from her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, regarding a complaint made by some Samarkand pilgrims, that they had been cheated by a servant at a caravanserai in Lahore. It is not often that a servant's misdeeds form the subject diplomatic correspondence, and on that ground the Lahore dependent, who is probably neither better nor worse than his fellows, has claims to notoriety.

AMONG other rumours that have reached Peshawur is one that Sikander Ahmed Khan, son of Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khan, has been appointed Governor of Penjdeh by the Russian authorities.

THE proposed amalgamation of the "Public Works" and "Military" Secretaryships in Bombay would imply, says *Indian Engineering*, that the idea of appointing an outsider (C. S.) to the head of the P. W. D. has been abandoned. But the new proposal is fraught with trouble, for under this arrangement the dual-Secretary will, as a matter of course, be a R. E. of the P. W. D., and it can scarcely be supposed that the General Staff of the Army will placidly look on while its affairs are controlled by an officer who has practically lost touch with the service from the enjoyment of prolonged civil employ.

THE Ludhiana District Board has taken a step which, whatever may be its delinquencies in other respects, should justify its existence. It has subscribed to 500 copies of a translation into the vernacular of a work on midwifery. But what will be done with them ?

MADRAS is constantly giving evidence that its claims to be designated the "Benighted Presidency" are substantial. Nearly two months ago our Mandalay correspondent telegraphed that at the Jubilee at the Burmese capital two of Theebaw's sisters, four of Mindone Min's Queens, and a number of princesses were present, blazing with jewels. News of this interesting fact has only just reached the *Madras Mail*, which now gives prominence to it in a "note" in its editorial page.

THE import of the precious metals into India during the month of March was considerably less than the average of the two previous months, amounting only to Rs. 1,44,34,509. During the first three months of the year the total nett import—that is to say, the excess of the amount imported over the amount exported—amounted to no less than Rs. 9,32,78,963. The import in March was, therefore, little more than one-third of the average import of either January or February.

A REPORT has lately been published by the Inspector-General of Police in Lower Burma on violent crime in that province during the fourth quarter of 1886. This shows that, as compared with the previous quarter, there was a decrease, and that the work of restoring order in Lower Burma was progressing slowly, though much still remained to be done. Among the crimes were several determined attacks made in December upon police guards, in one of which five Indian policemen were killed, one Burman policeman wounded, and eleven guns carried off. These violent crimes, however, were chiefly confined to the Tharawaddi and Prome districts, where numbers of dacoit gangs were still at large, but during the quarter the police hunted down these gangs with considerable success, with the result that, at the end of December, only four small gangs were said to be in existence. There were no less than 62 violent crimes in the Thayetmyo district as compared with 34 in the previous quarter, but these crimes were chiefly committed by dacoits who had been driven from the frontier district in Upper Burma. With but slight exceptions the Arrakan and Tenasserim divisions were as quiet as in ordinary years, and in the town of Rangoon, the Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Thongwa districts, there was but little violent crime. The effect of quartering extra police in villages where dacoits are known to have been harboured has no doubt contributed to the reduction of violent crimes.

A MADRAS paper, in a homily on sermons, tells of a device adopted once upon a time by a chaplain in the Southern Presidency, to arouse the attention of his hearers. The day was hot and drowsy, and while the good man preached the heavy eyelids drooped, and Morpheus stole the senses of his hearers. His quick eye glanced round and grasped the situation in a moment. He noted that the erring ones belonged mostly to the fair sex, and, with that ready tongue which is the gift of all children of the Emerald Isle, he thus turned his discourse. 'You are, indeed, dead in spirit, my brethren, to the word of God. If I bid ye praise the Lord ye scarce heed what I am saying. But if I cry 'Hawker, Mac-am !'—and the eccentric divine imitated exactly the well-known cry of the itinerant tradesman—"ye are all attention, as I see ye this minute. Ye sleep whilst the word of God is being preached to ye, but ye wake for the vanities of the world in a moment."

THE Crimes Bill is a remarkably clumsy piece of workmanship. Eliminating from clause 10 all but what is material to a trial at the Old Bailey, it runs thus :—"If an order for the removal of the trial of a crime to the Central Criminal Court has been made under this Act, such crime may be heard and determined in the Central Criminal Court in like manner as if the crime had been committed within the Central Criminal Court district." The place and manner of trial are designated, but what Court is to try the case ? Certainly not the Judges of the Central Criminal Court who are not mentioned, and to whom no jurisdiction is given, although the trial is to take place in the building they occupy. The jurisdiction remains in the Irish judge in the commission for the county in which the crime was committed, whom it can hardly have been intended to bring to England. The *Law Journal* remarks that much reliance cannot, however, be placed on the language of a bill which speaks of a "crime" before there has been a trial ; which carefully provides that "the defendant may be convicted and sentenced," but does not allow him to be acquitted, so that he might be tried over again in Ireland, and, finally with a fine Hibernian touch, speaks of "assaulting a dwelling-house."

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company has taken a most important step. Up to the present time mails and merchandize between America and China and Japan have been conveyed from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong by steamers of the Pacific Mail Railway. British steamers did not cross the Pacific on this line except under charter to the American Company. This will now be altered. The Canadian Pacific Company has chartered the Parthia, Abyssinia and Batavia, formerly belonging to the Cunard Company, to run regularly between Vancouver, Japan and Hongkong. These vessels have been specially fitted with new engines for the work. The first steamer of the line will leave Hongkong early in May ; the second and third at four-weekly intervals. As there is a saving by this route of nearly a week from England to the East as compared with the United States route, it is probable that will be preferred in summer, at all events, for it remains to be seen how the winter will affect the traffic and the comfort of passengers.

A WRITER in a New York paper tells of an amusing experience that befel the aëronaut Elliot in one of his descents. He had ascended from Charleston on a summer afternoon, and was carried slowly down the harbour, landing at last, just at nightfall, on one of the islands. There was to be a burying that night, and the dead negro, Dick by name, lay in a cabin, while a dozen live ones sat outside telling spook stories, when Elliot dropped down in front of them. There was a yell, a scramble and in a moment all but one had disappeared ; he had been caught by the aëronaut's anchor and dragged some distance, screaming piteously : "Oh, Massa Debil ! Massa Debil ! I'se not de niggar ! I'se not de niggar ! Dick's in dah ! Dick's in dah"

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. WALLACE, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Staff Officer to the Shan Column, and Lieutenant Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to the charge of the Transport Shan line of communications.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. D. MURRAY, I.M.S., has been ordered to return to India.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. D. EDGE has been appointed to the medical charge of the Divisional Headquarters' Staff at Mandalay.

THE Government of India has decided that Military pay bills or claims of any kind paid in Upper Burma, need not have a receipt stamp affixed.

LIEUTENANT CHESNEY, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Mounted Infantry, at Meiktila.

CAPTAIN H. ST. L. WOOD, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, 4th Brigade, *vice* Major Cummins, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE following officers of Royal Engineers have been appointed Assistant Field Engineers, Upper Burma Field Force, subject to confirmation and sanction :—Lieutenants Stokes-Roberts, G. D. Close, C. C. Percival, H. J. Huleatt, and R. F. Sorabie.

VOLUNTEER J. J. LENEHAN, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, one of last year's Indian Volunteer Wimbledon team, died at Calcutta on the 30th April after a few weeks' illness. His name appears in the last *Gazette of India* for transfer to Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. W ALTER has been appointed Commandant of the 8th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Colonel Smith, retired.

BRIGADE-SURGEON G. C. CHESSNAYE has been appointed Examiner of Fund Accounts, Bengal, *vice* Surgeon-Major Sutherland, on furlough.

FREE issues of rum to the troops in Burma have been stopped.

LIEUTENANT LAMPORT, R.A., attached to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, has been allowed to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of leave.

LIEUTENANT E. R. PENROSE, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Pouk.

LIEUTENANT H. KENNEDY, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kawlin ; and Lieutenant C. E. Handley, 21st Madras Infantry, Post Transport Officer at Yeu.

THE APTE MURDER.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

A REFERENCE made by Mr. Batty, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Rama Pilajee and Abba Shiva was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood. Mr. Dajt Abhajee appeared for the accused ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown. The accused were charged with having, at Apte, in the Panwell Talooka, committed murder by causing the death of Ramchunder Keshev, and were also charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury found both the prisoners guilty, but the Sessions Judge, differing from the verdict, found it absolutely necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. The two prisoners, it appears, solicited one Vitu Nahvir to get the boy Ramchunder, whom they intended to murder for the sake of the ornaments he usually wore. They persevered in their solicitations for four successive days, and Vithu, on the 28th January last, took the boy to the place appointed outside the village, where both the prisoners were waiting. They took Ramchunder to a neighbouring field, where Abba strangled him, while Rama held the lad's feet down and hit him in the chest and stomach. The boy's dead body was then buried in a heap of ashes, the ornaments on his person having been previously removed. Those ornaments were tied up in a cloth and buried at the bottom of a tank. Vithu, on being arrested by the police on the 9th February last, made a confession implicating the two accused. On being arrested, they produced the ornaments which Ramchunder had on his person. The Sessions Judge, in his reference to the High Court, remarked that the conviction of the accused by the jury was not merely against the weight of the evidence, but contrary to the rule of law requiring that an accomplice should be corroborated as to the identity of the persons he accused. There was, however, no corroborative evidence in the case. The evidence given by two material witnesses was of a contradictory nature ; and they complained of pressure used by the police. There was no corroboration of Vithu's statements, which were inconsistent in many essential points. The *corpus delicti* was not established, as the evidence was too contradictory to sustain a conviction ; and the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused ought not to have been convicted.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, upheld the conviction of Rama Pilajee of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. As to the second prisoner, their Lordships thought there was no evidence to sustain the conviction, and he was therefore ordered to be discharged.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, MAY 7.

FOR the last few days the weather was so warm that the thermometer very often registered 104 deg., but the strong wind blowing at the same time made people forget the great uneasiness felt during the working hours on account of the intense heat of the sun. Yesterday it was blowing as usual, but within a very short time the sky became cloudy, flashes of lightning began to appear, and it rained heavily at 10 p.m., quite an unexpected thing. It rained for more than half an hour in the city, and for about an hour in Katargam and other neighbouring villages.

The Session Court being closed, Mr. Hammick has gone to Tithul, about 10 miles from Bulsar, for a change. He took a trip to Surat for a couple of days. From Bulsar he will go direct to Broach, to hold the Sessions there, as Mr. Stewart, the Session Judge, has gone to Simla.

It is very gratifying that many of the Sub-Judges in the province of Gujarat are from Surat, and they returned to enjoy their well-earned holiday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who is likely to spend the greater portion of his vacation in Dumas, is expected here very shortly.

The Kayasth Jubilee Union, organised on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee, has set a very good example in giving public lectures now and then, besides ordinary lectures every Sunday. The *Sahatan Dharma Sabha* some time ago requested Col. Olcott to give a public lecture on its behalf, and a public lecture on "An Appeal to the Educated Natives" is to be delivered to-morrow by Mr. Motilal. M. Munshi on behalf of the *Aryashram* in the Gopipura Girls' School.

That this ancient city is wanting in public spirit is I think an indisputable fact. The other day, when the Praja Hit Vardahak Sabha convened a public meeting to pass a couple of resolutions, the meeting was so poorly attended that for such important business like that of memorializing the Queen-Empress to give the right of electing a few members in the Legislative Councils, a Shettia was called to the chair who hardly spoke a word in the meeting ; but it can safely be said that everything was done by proxy—one of the promoters of the meeting. Again, last Sunday, when a public meeting was convened in the Nabob's Palace at Khan Bahadur Meer Gulam Baba Khan's to acknowledge the services of Sir W. Wedderburn, hardly forty persons were present. The promoters of such meetings will do well to take into their consideration, next time, that public meetings should be convened in such central places like the Municipal Hall, the Surat High School, the Gopipura Girls' School, or to convene an open-air meeting in the Public Park (when convenient), instead of holding it in a place like the Nabob's Palace, which is altogether out of the way, and, at the same time, at the extreme end of the city. Moreover, it being a private building, people not especially invited might hesitate to go there.

As for the address which was proposed to be presented to Sir William Wedderburn, every possible preparation was made, but in the meantime Sir William, having telegraphed to Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai his inability to accept the same on account of the Government Resolution prohibiting Government servants, whether in employment or not, it was arranged to present him with a copy of the resolution passed in the public meeting of the inhabitants. Khan Bahadur Mir Gulam Baba was to proceed direct from Baroda, while Mr. Kalabhai had left this last Monday for the same purpose.

The abolition of the local High School was so often threatened that many persons had already made some other arrangement for the education of their youths. The Acting Educational Inspector's letter to Mr. Mehetaji, the head master, gave them some hope, but three vacancies which occurred not being filled, their fears were renewed, and the untimely death of Messrs. Dalpatram and Bhagwandas within an interval of a couple of days, was considered as a bad omen by people of old ideas. The full report of H. E. Lord Reay's address at Satara, in your paper, was read with interest by the people, and they have learnt with pleasure that Gujaratis are not wanting in patriotism. The vacancies being unfilled for a long time, Mr. Madanlall Lallubhai Munshi, a public-spirited young man, offered to work as an honorary assistant master for some time, and his services were willingly accepted by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector.

METEOROLOGY IN BOMBAY.

THE volume of "Meteorological Observations in India for 1886", contains a description of the various observations by Mr. H. F. Blandford, F. R. S., Meteorological Reporter, to the Government of India. The following is a description of the means for taking observations in Bombay :—

Bombay is situated near the extremity of a range of islands, or rather a promontory, (since the originally independent islands have now become either practically connected by alluvial deposits, or are separated only by narrow tidal channels, or swamps submerged only at high spring tides). This promontory, running south by west from its junction with the mainland at Tanna, terminates in Colaba point, 22 miles from Tanna, and encloses the noble harbour which, at the entrance, has a width of 6 miles, and a few miles up, south of Trombay Island, expands to not less than 12 miles across. The Observatory is within a quarter of a mile of the point, and a full description of the position and buildings will be found in Mr. C. Chambers' volume on the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1878. The following brief abstract notices the more important points respecting the instruments and their exposure.

For the description of the barometer, see Introduction to "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1871—78," paragraphs 12 to 15, 70 and 72. The barometer, which has been used uninterruptedly since the establishment of the Observatory in 1841, is a standard by Newman, No. 58, with a tube ·023 inch diameter, and a scale adjustable to the cistern level. In May 1866, the scale was set once for all, and a capacity correction has since been applied to all the readings of the instrument. According to the result of a comparison with two barometers, sent from Calcutta for that purpose in 1875, the readings of this instrument are ·012 inch lower than those of the old Calcutta standard. It hangs against the wall, on the eastern side of the magnetical observatory, 37 feet above the mean sea-level. The exact time at which the instrument is read is 7 minutes past the hour. The use of the attached thermometer was discontinued from the 1st January 1885, and in place of it was read a thermometer by Murray and Heath (No. 3) : the bulb of the latter was immersed in a column of mercury, held in a glass tube of nearly the same diameter as the barometer tube, and the former tube was attached to the brass frame of the barometer at about the height of the middle of the barometric column. The new thermometer reads, on the average, some tenths of a degree lower than the attached thermometer ; but comparability with former years' records of mean barometric pressure was retained, by substituting a new table of temperature corrections, in which each number was greater by ·002inch than in the table formerly used.

Up to the end of 1884, the hygrometer, the dry bulb of which affords the data for the air temperature, consisted of dry and wet bulbs by Newman, with spherical bulbs of rather more than ½ inch diameter, with brass scales attached. The wet bulb had been in use since the 21st November 1863 ; the dry bulb from some date unascertained, but prior to 1866. They were verified by comparison with a Kew standard thermometer in 1866, and the freezing points re-tested in 1875. Since 1851 they have been suspended in a thatched shed described below, and, since January 1866, they have been further protected, being mounted inside a cage with venetianed sides and bottom, with the bulbs 4½ feet above the ground.

The use of the old air thermometer and wet bulb thermometer was discontinued from the 1st January 1885, and the readings entered in the later registers are those of the standard dry and wet bulb thermometers of the thermograph. For a description of these instruments and of their location, see Introduction to the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1871—78," pages xxii and xxxvii : their bulbs are 10 feet above the ground and are cylindrical in shape, each being 3·7 inches long and 0·37 inch in diameter.

Constant corrections of—0·6 and—0·5 have been applied to the readings of the dry bulb (Casella, No. 401) and met bulb (Casella, No. 402) thermometers respectively. For relation between the new and the old exposures see Tables 25, 26, and 28 of the Introduction to the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observation, 1871—78." The exact time at which the thermometers are read is 2 minutes after the hour.

The maximum and minimum air thermometers are still exposed in the old thermometer shed. The shed is 30 feet to the south-eastward of the magnetical observatory. Its roof is thatched with large dried leaves, and it has open sides, supplied with shutter frames that are covered with bamboo matting, and that swing on hooks vertically ; the shutters are propped open at an angle of about 40° from the vertical ; the floor, which is of red earth, is raised a few inches to prevent any flow of rain into the inside of the shed during the wet season. The shed is 12 feet square and 14 feet high to the highest point of the roof. The thermometers are mounted on light wooden rods inside an open cage with venetian sides and depressed venetian bottom ; the cage is supported by four corner posts which enter the ground, leaving its open bottom at a height of 3 feet above the soil ; the dimensions of the cage are 3 feet square and 5 feet high, and the roof is completely closed ; the position occupied by it is the middle of the thermometer shed.

The maximum thermometer is a mercurial thermometer (Negretti and Zambra's No. 1689), with a partially-choked bent neck. A correction of—0·6° has been applied to its readings. It has been in use since before 1875. The bulb is 4 feet 3 inches above the ground.

The minimum dry-bulb thermometer (same maker, No. 1353), a spirit thermometer, has also been in use from before 1875. Its errors are insignificant, and no corrections have been applied. The bulb is 4 feet above the ground.

The minimum wet-bulb (same maker, No. 1349), also a spirit thermometer, has been in use also from before 1875. The bulb is 4 feet above the ground. The corrections that have been applied to its readings are—

From 49° to 65°	+0°·1	From 68° to 70°	—0°·1
„ 65° to 68°	0·0	„ 70° to 82°	—0·2

The bulb of the solar thermometer (Negretti and Zambra's No. 10195) that had been in use since the 19th May 1876 having become slightly fogged, a new thermometer by Negretti and Zambra (No. 37982) was substituted from the 1st January 1885. It is exposed on a wooden stand, with a cross-piece at top forming a cage in which the stem of the thermometer rests, and from which the bulb projects at a height of 4 feet above the ground. The ground is thickly covered with grass from July to October. In the latter month the grass is cut, after which the ground is comparatively bare until the following July. The bulb of the thermometer is coated with lamp-black, and is enclosed in a glass globe from which the air has been exhausted. A constant correction of by 4°·8, furnished by the Meteorological Reporter for Western India to reduce the readings to terms of the Calcutta standard, has been applied.

The nocturnal radiation thermometer (bearing no maker's name or number) has been in use since the 24th May 1876. It is a spirit minimum thermometer, and, since that date, has been exposed on a wooden frame laid across two bits of broken tile, with the bulb projecting over the grass, 2 inches above the ground. The grass is not allowed to grow above the bulb of the thermometer, and in the dry season becomes dried up. Prior to the above date the thermometer was laid on grass growing on a large plant pot. The corrections that have been applied to its readings are—

From 39° to 53°	.....	.....	+0°·2
„ 53° to 57°	.....	.....	+0·2
„ 57° to 61°	.....	.....	+0·1
„ 61° to 68°	.....	.....	0·0
„ 68° to 74°	.....	.....	0·1
„ 74° to 81°	.....	.....	0·0

The rain-gauge has its mouth 4 feet 6 inches above the ground. The nearest object that dominates it is a building 43 feet to the eastward.

The anemometric data are taken from the traces of a Beckley's anemograph, on the summit of the Observatory, at 53 feet above the ground. The only higher object in the immediate neighbourhood is the old light-house, 625 feet distant, to south-west by south. For the description of the anemograph see Introduction to the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1871—78," pages xi and xii. Its height above the ground is 53 feet.

The unit of cloudiness is one-tenth of the celestial hemisphere.

The simple arithmetical means of the corrected readings of the barometer, dry-bulb thermometer, and wet-bulb thermometer, taken daily at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m., are entered in the several mean columns in the form. And subjoined hereto is a table of corrections to be applied to the monthly averages of barometric pressure and air temperature to reduce them to the mean of the day—

Month.	Barometer. Inch.	Temperature of Air. °
January	+ 0·001	— 1·3
February	— 0·001	— 1·2
March	— 0·001	— 1·0
April	— 0·001	— 0·9
May	— 0·003	— 0·9
June	— 0·008	— 0·5
July	— 0·003	— 0·4
August	— 0·002	— 0·4
September	— 0·001	— 0·6
October	0·000	— 1·0
November	0·000	— 1·2
December	+ 0·001	— 1·3
Year	— 0·001	— 0·9

The maximum air thermometer and the solar radiation thermometer are read about 6 p.m., the minimum air thermometer, the minimum wet-bulb thermometer, and the minimum grass thermometer about 10 a.m., and all the entries are made opposite the day on which the readings are taken.

The solar radiation thermometer is put out of doors about 10 a.m. and is taken in about 6 p.m.

The grass minimum thermometer is put out of doors about 6 p.m. and is taken in about 10 a.m.

The direction of the wind is taken from the register of Robinson's anemograph, and is the general direction for the sixty minutes next preceding the hour of observation. The total movement in the day is also taken from the same register, the day being reckoned from midnight to midnight.

AN IMPORTANT TRADING QUESTION.

THE RIGHT TO SUE IN CALCUTTA.

AT the Calcutta Small Causes Court, on Friday, Mr. Adkin made an application to the Chief Judge regarding the right of tradesmen to sue for small debts. He said :—You will allow me to mention a somewhat important matter in connection with an application for leave to file a plaint. I appear on behalf of Messrs. Kellner and Co., but at the instance of the Calcutta Trades' Association, and for the purpose of raising a question which has been before your Honor upon several previous occasions as to granting leave to file suits of small amounts where the cause of action has arisen in Calcutta, but where the defendant is out of its jurisdiction. The matter is desired to be raised in the most formal way, with the object of taking ulterior proceedings, supposing that I shall not be fortunate enough to convince your Honor that the law is such that plaintiffs have a right to such an order. The matter is an exceedingly important one to the trading community of Calcutta, in this way, that a very large portion of the outstandings of many trading firms here or goods sold and delivered, although in the aggregate the sums are large, in the majority of cases the individual debts amount to less than Rs. 50. The effect of a decision which will prevent plaintiffs having such claims as these from having recourse to a local court, is to operate practically as a denial of justice to them in regard to these small claims, inasmuch as the expenses of sueing defendants residing up-country for amounts of the kind are enormously out of proportion to the amount of the suit to be recovered. It practically amounts to this—that by the time you have paid for the expenses of the suit, postage, and other charges, which must be paid in the mofussil courts, these amounts are so difficult to recover that it would be wiser, perhaps, on the part of tradesmen to refuse credit for such small sums. But there is another aspect of the case which will operate as a serious inconvenience to a very large number of people, who will thereby be unable to obtain credit, the ordinary credit, even which people in India are accustomed to obtain, and which tradesmen may always give as a general rule. On the other hand, of course, if it becomes known that a man who gave credit in Calcutta to an up-country debtor had only to depend upon the honesty of the greater part of the debtors to pay, and could not obtain in any case, the assistance of the Calcutta Small Cause Court enforce his claim, and had to go to the trouble and expense of proceeding to the mofussil courts, it would result in a very large number of people, who would otherwise very readily pay their debts, adopting a different course. These are observations, it seems to me, of considerable weight in the matter, and which, as I submit, afford excellent grounds why, as a general rule, leave of the kind should be granted. Then, I shall call attention for a moment to the section of the Act, and I find that the jurisdiction of the Court is absolute as to cases in which the cause of action arises, subject only to the limitation that leave shall be obtained. I take the meaning of that limitation to be this,—that your Honor shall satisfy yourself that a *bona fide* cause of action has existed before you grant the leave to sue. But only to that extent is discretion vested in the Court, that once it is quite clear that the cause of action is shown to exist, and that it has arisen in Calcutta, the right to sue is conferred, and the reason which your Honor is called upon by the section to record for granting this leave would be that you are satisfied that the cause of action has been shown to exist. My point is that there is no discretion vested in the Court to consider such general matters further in particular cases ; assuming the cause of action to have arisen in Calcutta, there is no discretion allowed to the Court in particular cases. Now, there have been various cases before your Honor of this kind, in which applications have been made on behalf of certain creditors for leave to sue ; and I gather from the reports of these cases, and from what has been reported to have fallen from your Honor, that there is some sort of general rule which your Honor approves of in these cases, and which induces the Court to consider that, in cases of this nature, where the amount sued for is small, the defendant shall not be called upon to appear before a forum which the plaintiff has a right to bring him before. But, of course, what I have said I have seen only in newspaper reports, and I am not aware of any authoritative expression of your Honor's opinion or any ruling expressly delivered by your Honor that there is such a general rule as that to which I have referred. I gather this from what I have seen in these reports.

His Honor was understood to remark that formerly everybody with small claims in such cases made application for leave to sue, and thought that they did so as a matter of right. But this his Honor objected to altogether. In the case of Messrs. Manton and Co. against an officer at Quetta, which went up to the High Court, the High Court made some strong remarks on the matter of granting leave to sue for small sums persons who were long distances away from Calcutta ; and Pigot, J., remarked that the Judges of this Court ought to exercise some care in granting leave in such cases. Having regard to that particular case, it was held that leave should not be granted in such cases.

Mr. Adkin understood that the Judges of this Court then had based their decision in that remark of the High Court.

Mr. Millett remarked that the High Court had stated that the Judges of this Court should exercise some care in granting leave to sue in such cases. That, no doubt, was in reference to the circumstances of that particular case, Quetta being about a week's journey from Calcutta.

Mr. Adkin stated that he was in that case and knew the questions which came before the High Court. He appeared on behalf of the Trades Association. Part of the action had arisen in Calcutta, and there was no question that the right to sue here was admitted. He was glad that he now had the advantage of hearing the grounds on which his Honor's views were based.

Mr. Millet said that he had often given expression to those views, and if nobody understood them, they were very stupid.

Mr. Adkin said that having heard it what seemed to him in the first place was this—that the observation in that case would only regulate the circumstances of each case and the circumstances of that case were peculiar. It was an action against a military officer who was subject to the jurisdiction of particular Courts of Requests, and the whole contention there was that there being a Court there under the Army Act, he could only be sued in that Court.

my case to come on. I saw Mr. Macauliffe up. I was not called on till 2 past 5. I am precise about the time, because I had been waiting the whole day before 10 o'clock, and had referred to my watch and had heard the *gharrials* of the adjacent buildings strike. The case was announced, and I looked at my watch, it was past five. I had had nothing to eat the whole day and had been at the Court continuously and had never left the premises. Then the case was called on. I came around and entered the Court room. Mr. Macauliffe was sitting below the dais at a small camp-table. I was standing just opposite him across the table. He looked up and asked me if I appeared in this case and said "what have you got to say." I then stood up and had brief notes of my argument in my hand. I began to give a history of the case, and had not spoken for 10 minutes, or at the most 15 minutes, when Mr. Macauliffe turned round in his chair and addressed his Munshi saying, "Likho appeal nahin manzur." I stopped and waited until Mr. Macauliffe resumed his position facing me, when I asked "Is that order about my appeal?" He said it was. I then said "But you have not heard me, Sir." He replied "I have heard quite enough." I then said "Will you record that?" He said he would not, and that I could go on. I replied that it was useless to go on, as it was a waste of my time as well as his own, as he had already passed orders in the case. I again asked him to record that I had not been heard, and he refused. I then said "But you have written your judgment." He said it was no business of mine. I then said "It is my business and when I return to Lahore to-morrow I must make affidavit before the Chief Court that I have not been heard, and that you have decided the case before writing your judgment. Mr. Macauliffe replied if you make such an affidavit it will be a false one, for I am prepared to hear you and have written my judgment. He took the record up from the floor and holding it in his hand showed me what he said was his judgment. I saw the signature and date. I put out my hand for it, but he wouldn't let me take it. He said I had no right to see it. I said after thinking a moment, I may not have a right to see it, and I again asked him to read it, which he refused. I may add that my reason in asking him again to read it, was because I did not believe it was his judgment. I had not seen him with a pen, and it was impossible for him to write his judgment without my seeing it. When he refused to read it to me,—the thought struck me at the moment—I said if that is your judgment, you wrote it before you sent for me, for you have not put pen to paper since I have been in Court. He then ordered me to leave the Court. I declined to do so saying that it was an open Court. He then said he would turn me ont. I said that if he attempted to turn me out he must be responsible for the consequence. He then got up and said to his reader *bundsare* and left the Court. After a moment or two I left the Court and stood in the verandah, and while the horses were being harnessed to the *gharrie*, I made notes of what had transpired on the back of my heads of arguments, which were in my hand. These are the notes I made at the time within 5 seconds of coming out of Court. As soon as I came out and while I was writing these notes the door was locked. I wrote the notes in the verandah of the Court and dated the 16th of March.

Mr. Rattigan here filed the notes.

Mr. Browne continuing said: The next morning, on my return to Lahore, I filed my affidavit before the Deputy Registrar at eleven o'clock. I based my affidavit upon the notes I made at the time. While the case was before Mr. Macauliffe. I state solemnly I never said the statement that the Tahsildar and Magistrate were disciples of the prosecutrix's first husband. I was not aware of the fact at the time.

Mr. Rattigan: Look at your diary, when you were engaged for the Sialkote Court.

Accused: I was engaged in the Magistrate's Court in the month of January, so that the case was filed on the 26th of January.

Here the examination of Mr. Browne was adjourned.

On resuming the enquiry on Tuesday morning, Mr. Browne, in cross-examination, said:—

As to the remark in Mr. Macauliffe's judgment. "He says his object was not to waste the time of the Court." I swear positively that it is a pure invention so far as coming from me. I did not see that argument, I can't explain where Mr. Macauliffe got it; but if he got it at all, the only source he had was my words "waste of time"—my statement *after* the case had been dismissed. Mr. Macauliffe said he had written the case. I had his opinion. At first he said he had written the judgment. I was inclined not to believe, in fact I did not believe this—and therefore asked to see it and that it be allowed to be read to me. He showed me what he called his judgment. I can't say whether the one produced is the one or not. I put out my hand to take it, but he threw it down on the floor. He threw the paper he had before him on the floor, and said "Likho appeal nahin manzur." The passage in the judgment—"The Pleader says the prosecution did not charge the appellants before the police as she did afterwards, &c."—refers in a manner to what I had first begun to state. It refers to the argument I was just urging in the beginning of the history of the case. I had come to the stage that the conduct of prosecution was not like the conduct of a truthful woman. The thanna was close at hand, but instead of going there, she went to the district kacheri. The passage in the judgment refers to that, but misstates my argument. When I began to dilate upon this—my argument was stopped—cut short. I had been speaking about 10 minutes, and I feel sure I did not go beyond this point.

The passage in Mr. Macauliffe's judgment "the offence is robbery" is in fact an answer to my ground of appeal—but I was not allowed to speak of it. Mr. Macauliffe's expression "the pleader stated that the naib tahsildars &c." can only refer to the petition of the 20th of January, because I did not urge it. I should have called his attention to it had I known of it. I don't think I asked when Mr. Macauliffe would come. I was told on the 5th March that his usual hour was 2 o'clock. I went early to Court, as I had a lurking suspicion that he might dismiss the case in my absence. From 10 till 2 I made no more enquiries. I stayed outside in the garden walking up and down. I did not go to get anything to eat, as the dak bungalow was about three miles away and Mr. Macauliffe might have come in my absence. So far as I could say, I would have stopped to the time of the starting of the train to oblige my client. It never struck me to go away because my case had not been taken up at 4 o'clock. Mr. Macauliffe never opened his mouth while I was before him, except at first, when he asked me if I appeared in this case. After I stood up to address the Court he never said a word until he turned round and said "Likho appeal na manzur." I can swear he never referred to his Munshi at all, nor to the record. The whole 10 minutes I was addressing him, I swear most positively that he never touched a pen. The Munshi was at his right rear, and he was obliged to turn his back on me to speak to the Munshi. I went to Sialkote to see about my evidence. I went by advice of my counsel, Mr. Bates. I dont know Fakir Mahomed, unless it's a man by the name of Fakiri. I was not with Ramzan and Sultan Kahn, but I am sure they have come to Lahore with Mr. Macauliffe. I did not talk to them. Before I went to Sialkote, I did not know the name of a single man who went into Court with me. I was accompanied by about 20 men of the family, but I did not know a single man among them. My chief reason for going to Sialkote was to enquire into Mr. Macauliffe's tampering with the Post Office records. I knew that I should have no difficulty in ascertaining the name of my witnesses. On the 25th of April, I waived my right to 15 days' notice, as I wanted the present case off as soon as possible. I said I did not care how soon it came out. I recognise all the men who have come here—Jhanda Khan, Nawab Khan, Mahomed Khan, Buland Khan and Ahmad Baksh. These were men who were with me. I had reason for such men to be with me—they came to see the fate of their relatives. When I went away, I knew there were men who would be in Court. I went and found out their names. I cannot positively recollect if they were all present. I know that Jhauda Khan was present. I have no reason to say they were not there. Jhanda Khan went in with me.

THE DAURS AND THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

THE Peshawar correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The followers of Mir Alam, son of Muslik-i-Alam, are said to be strongly established at Daur. All the leading men of the place are collected together. Adam Khan Waziri, a tribal head of the Bonair mountain, has been called for on this Jirga or committee. The meeting have come to the conclusion that if the son of Muslik-i-Alam conquered Ghazni, the abovenamed will, without any hesitation, agree to be his (Mir Alam's) subjects. The following is a sketch of the Daur tribe. The Daurs are the offsprings of Shinak. The word Daur is a Kabulee word composed of *Dau* and *Wur* "Dau" meaning to run and "Wur," to overcome. As this tribe had at one time completely defeated their enemies in a battle, they, therefore, are named Daur. This tribe is living among the tribes of Waziri, Ahmedzai and Utmanzai, situated on the border of Tachi, eastward about 26 miles away from Bunair, in the centre of a mountain range. Heretofore the tribe Daur inhabited the Babar or Sukta passes while on the border of Tachi the tribe of Patni and Usuf used to live. When these shifted themselves from the Tachi border they left a place for the Daur tribe to live in. The Tachi tribe has never been under the direct control of any king. In 1099 Hijri, Aurungzeb attacked the tribe and having worsted them fixed a tribute of Rs. 12,000 and appointed Syed Hussain as a ruler at Daur. There is still a dome at Tughri built in Aurungzeb's time. The Daur tribe is at present composed of 6,000 armed men being divided into two different clans, one is called Rasaund and the other Kospin Gund and these live in two different parts of the country. In Lower Daur there is a scarcity of fruits and abundance of musquitos, and in the Upper Daur fruit is abundant.

THE BARRACK TRAGEDY AT JUBBULPORE.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

THE *Central Indian News* gives the following particulars of the tragedy in the Jubbulpore barracks, which was briefly reported in yesterday's *Gazette*:—

The deceased, Private Wilks, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was, it appears, a great friend of a comrade, Private Ward, and, in fact, they were so intimate that they bought and kept certain articles in partnership. They were joint proprietors in a gun, which Private Ward was alleged to have sold at Pachmarhi, appropriating the proceeds to his own use. This created a coolness between himself and the deceased, who remonstrated with him and demanded a half-share of the amount received for the gun, as he wished to send some money to his mother. There was, however, apparently no serious breach between them until the other day, when Private Ward borrowed a dog from the deceased and took it out shooting with him. The dog did not prove a success with the gun, and Ward shot it in a fit of temper. The deceased, Wilks, was very angry at this and reported Ward to the commanding officer, whereupon Ward is said to have advised Wilks to make his will as "he would be dead by five o'clock next morning." This was on Monday evening, and next morning it happened that both men were on hospital guard together. At a quarter to five a.m., on Tuesday morning, Ward walked up to Wilks, who was on sentry go, and deliberately shot him. He then withdrew to a field near the hospital, pulled off his right boot, and, putting the muzzle of his rifle to his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe, blowing away half of his left cheek. He is now in hospital in a dangerous condition, but it is expected that he may recover. Wilks expired in less than an hour after he was shot.

THE SIR WILLIAM YOUNG DIVORCE SUIT.

AT the Calcutta Small Cause Court, before Mr. H. Millett, Messrs. Barrow and Orr brought an action against Sir William Ned Young for the recovery of Rs. 397-4, money advanced to Lady Young for her board and lodging while acting as her solicitors. There have been several adjournments, pending the decision of the suit for divorce in the High Court. Mr. Sowton, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked that the case might be adjourned again, as the High Court suit was still pending, owing to certain negotiations between the parties in view to a settlement, the terms of which had not yet been concluded. Mr. Farr, on behalf of the defendant, Sir William Young, said that the negotiations had terminated, as Lady Young had not accepted the terms which had been offered, and an application would shortly be made at the High Court for Lady Young to either proceed with the divorce suit, or that it be struck off. The Commission which had been issued in the suit had returned in August last, but as it was not favourable to Lady Young, she had thought fit not to move further in the matter. Since then, there have been negotiations between Sir William and Lady Young, but they had not been able to come to any settlement in regard to the terms. The negotiations commenced on the 18th December last, and the last letter written to Lady Young, was either to reject or accept the terms offered; a reply to which was received a day or two ago refusing the terms of the settlement. If the divorce suit was to be proceeded with at the High Court, it would, Mr. Farr submitted, be disadvantageous to Sir William Young that the evidence should be first taken in this Court. His Honour granted an adjournment till the 3rd of August next, observing that Mr. Farr had better make his application at the High Court soon.

THE RUSSIAN DVORNIK ON PARADE.

AN Odessa correspondent writes:—"As when a foreign war threatens we have frequent military parades, so when the enemies within the country assume an attitude dangerous to the internal peace of the Empire we have frequent parades of the city Dvorniks before the Governor-General. Since the recent attempt against the Czar the Dvorniks of Odessa are frequently mustered in sections, and officially exhorted to a watchful sense of their special duties, and threatened with exemplary punishment in case of the slightest remissness. The position of the Dvornik is probably unique in the social economy of Europe. His nearest counterpart is perhaps the French *concierge*, but if we except the strictly domestic guardianship attaching to the latter, the comparison scarcely applies. Ostensibly, however, the Russian Dvornik is nothing more than the guardian which his name derivatively implies, but, in reality, he is at once the domestic overseer and factor of the house-proprietor who retains his services and pays his salary, and the secret spy and agent of the police. The divisional police inspector holds him responsible for watching the movements of incoming and outgoing tenants. The new tenant has scarcely entered his new quarters before the Dvornik appears to demand his passport and ticket of residence. You must inform him whence you come or where you are going, as the case may be, and he has means of verifying your information. He must note and report forthwith to the police everything which either his overweening curiosity and native cunning, or his dense ignorance and stupidity, mark as worthy of the slightest suspicion. You may not permit a friend or even a neighbour to pass a single night under your roof without duly informing the Dvornik and producing the friend's passport or residence ticket, under a heavy penalty. But, like every other petty official in Russia, you may easily bribe him. With nightfall the Dvornik must post himself at the main entrance to the residence in his charge, and remain there unremittingly until midnight, keeping a close watch upon those who come and go. If he relax this watchfulness or absent himself, he is reported by the secret-police agents, who go their rounds in civil dress. The Dvornik will invent the most plausible excuses in his domestic capacity in order to gain access to your private rooms whenever he has suspicions, or is directed to do so by his police superior. Just now, under the stringent orders of the Third Section, the Dvornik has an onerous post. He is commonly a retired soldier or a migrated peasant. He is not unfrequently a very sly rogue who has his own special devices for extorting black mail from persons whom he may know have had the misfortune to rest under police suspicion. He is not less unfrequently an insolent poor, who defies the power and threats of his employer so long as he retains the confidence of the police. The Dvornik being what he is, and his position being such as I have briefly described, it will be sufficiently obvious that he is an essential element in the present universal system of police espionage. He is an especially undesirable appendage to the household of the peaceable and law-abiding citizen."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE projected revival at the Adelphi of "Ruy Blas," as arranged for the English stage by Mr. Fechter, will depend upon whether or no the authors of the new melodrama courteously waive their strict rights immediately to follow the successful "Harbour Lights." If Messrs. Pettitt and Grundy determine that their literal contract with the Messrs. Gatti shall be carried out, then the short six weeks run of "Ruy Blas" will be abandoned, and the new Adelphi melodrama, fancifully called "The Bells of Haslemere," will be put into immediate rehearsal, and produced in May or June.

Theatrical history is comparatively a blank between the retirement of Macready and the early successes of Henry Irving. An accurate and interesting historian has been found in Mr. James Anderson to tell the eventful story of the stage during the period that divides the old school from the new. Mr. Anderson's valuable memoirs are appearing in a popular Newcastle paper and will be subsequently published in book form carefully indexed and annotated. Mr. Anderson in his day was an ideal Romeo and a celebrated Charles Surface.

Mr. Wilson Barrett is expected home from America on May 18, and his friends desire to prepare for him a welcome surprise in the shape of a new theatre, of which he will be appointed the manager, as some compensation for his disappointment at loosing his old home, the Princess's. If the arrangements now contemplated are satisfactorily carried out, Mr. Barrett will be the manager of a theatre not very far distant from Oxford-street.

The production of a pantomime at "Old Drury" at Easter time is not without precedent. A correspondent points out that a fortnight after the Easter of 1851 Mr. James Anderson reproduced the pantomime, by G. H. Rodwell, of "Harlequin Good Queen Bess," which so successfully inaugurated his management on Boxing Night, 1849. The harlequinade on this occasion was supported by the Deuilli family and W.H. Payne, father of Harry Payne of Drury-lane, played Leicester in the opening, who, when parting from Amy Robsart, gave a wonderful parody of the then popular nigger song, "Oh, Susanna! don't you cry for me, I'm going to Alabama with a banjo on my knee." At Easter, 1848, the pantomime of "Cinderella" was revived at the Surrey by the then manager, Mr. Kirschner for the sake of Tom Barry, a celebrated clown of those days, and at Easter, 1849, the famous old pantomime, "Mother Goose" was revived at the Surrey by Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, when the clown was Tom Matthews, the favourite pupil of Grimaldi, who is now alive and well at Brighton, where the old gentleman is often visited by Mr. Toole and other comedians.

"Playgoers whose experiences date later than the days of Charles Kean have seen a "Winter's Tale." Chatterton produced it at Drury-lane in the autumn of 1878. It was mounted in a very elaborate manner by Calvert, of Manchester, at the Princes' Theatre in the autumn of 1867 and by Mr. Sefton at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, in 1876. but no actress save Mary Anderson ever dreamed of doubling the characters of Hermione and Perdita—a mother and daughter. Phelps, it is true, doubled Justice Shallow and Henary IV., in the "Second Part of Henry IV.," but it is a custom that should be more honoured "in the breach than the observance."

Few artists were more popular in American theatrical and literary society than Mr. John Raymond, whose sudden death had just been announced. A few years ago he played a not very profitable engagement at the Gaiety, when he appeared in his favourite character of Colonel Sellers—a type of man not very well understood, however, in this country. Since then Mr. Raymond has often visited Europe on pleasure trips, and taken up his honorary membership at the various literary clubs, where he was always popular and welcome.

Wanted—some good tunes for the military performance known as "marching past." Judging by experience of the recent Easter Manœuvres, the repertory of Volunteer regimental bands is not a large one. They have plenty of music for ordinary route marching; but, when the parade defile begins, appear to be very hard up indeed. Certain corps, as is well-known, identify themselves with particular airs. The Volunteer Battalions of Fusiliers, for example, greatly prize their right to step out to the tune of the "British Grenadiers," and not for worlds would the London Rifle Brigade, and others associated with the rifle regiments of regulars, give up "I'm Ninety Five." In like manner the London Irish stick fast to "Garryowen," and the London Scottish to "Bonny Laddie, Hieland Laddie." This is all very well, but when as at Dover, on Monday last, nearly every other corps goes by to the strains of the two airs first mentioned, the result is decidedly distressing. There seems to be a difficulty in finding or making good tunes for this particular form of martial show. Who will vanquish it?

The general "brassiness" of the bands at Dover was much remarked. Perhaps the Volunteer musicians, on finding themselves stationed for a few minutes opposite his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, considered themselves bound to show zeal in the service; but whether they overblew their instruments or not, the result was exceedingly harsh. No doubt, some of the metropolitan regiments have excellent bands, and those possessed by others would be greatly improved if a proportion of wood-wind—flutes, clarionets, bassoons—was introduced. Not only would this modify the "brassiness," but secure at once a contrast and a happy blending of "colour."

Mention has recently been made of a grand-niece of Mozart, who is said to be, or to have been, living in Vienna upon half-a-crown a week. We are told that the unfortunate lady applied to the Intendant of the Opera for relief, urging her illustrious relationship as a plea. But do we now hear of Mozart's grand-niece for the first time? There is some reason to think that the story belongs, like certain comets, to the periodical order. At any rate, its character seems very familiar; though, no doubt, we may be confounding this particular narrative with those of a like kind. An addendum gives an air of probability to the latest statement—or would do so were the place any other than Vienna, the Kaiserstadt being more apt to honor the dead than support the living. It appears that the Mozart Memorial Fund has a surplus after paying for the great master's monument, and that this will be used to save his grand-niece from starvation. Better late than never, Vienna.

Rumour of a forthcoming opera season, with Madame Patti as the "Star," have now concentrated themselves upon Her Majesty's Theatre, which, it is said, Mr. Abbey has taken, is taking, or will take, for the "local habitation" of his venture. Should all present expectations of summer opera be realised, we shall indeed have a memorable Jubilee season. We wonder how those will stand it who, not long ago, were teaching that modern German opera—as exemplified in the "Nibelungen Ring," of terrible memory—had taken the life out of every other lyric stage. Orthodox opera seems unusually lively for a corpse. Is galvanism at work, or is the thing not dead after all?

It is stated by our Berlin contemporaries that Sir Arthur Sullivan has presented a valuable bracelet—described as a "chef-d'œuvre of the goldsmith's art"—to Madame Lammert, and costly diamond rings to two other members of the Royal Opera House Company, Messrs. Rothmuehl and Krolop, in recognition of the share they took in the recent performances of "The Golden Legend." Assuming this statement to be founded on fact, Sir Arthur's generosity is all the more to be admired, inasmuch as there appears to be no doubt that the lack of success attending the production of that beautiful work in Berlin was chiefly due to the inadequate and untuneful singing of certain of the vocalists to whom the rendering of the leading parts was confided. The report from which we gather the above details expressly mentions the "amassment" by which the artists in question were stricken when they received Sir Arthur Sullivan's splendid gifts. Their surprise did them credit.

Mr J. Crowest has an article which deserves reading in the current *National Review*. Following the cue recently given by a paper in the *Musical Times*, Mr. Crowest discusses the formation not only of an English school of music but also of an English style, suggesting that students of the art should be trained at home, not on foreign models, but in close connection with the spirit and character of our native music. There is much to be said upon this question, for, at present, undoubtedly, our young musicians are brought up upon German aliment. It may be assumed that we shall never have an English school while this goes on; but the "how?" of a change for the better is a question more easily asked than answered. Mr. Crowest inclines to put an embargo upon foreign art. We might as well attempt to keep out the east wind.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 7th May, as compared with the statement of the 30th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs.	May 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,60,916	35,61,968
do. do. at Branches	12,84,717	17,53,132
Other Deposits	2,06,05,412	2,15,40,093
Post Bills	12,291	11,574
Cash Credits undrawn	8,15,018	7,99,530
	3,99,43,414	4,01,76,297
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	32,98,643	33,04,443
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	43,01,165	38,04,091
Loans, on Security of do.	67,10,833	66,43,094
Current Accounts	3,670	6,891
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,62,46,517	1,69,03,493
Stamps	28,591	28,531
Dead Stock, &c. Rs. 5,53,225		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,04,085	3,08,225
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,04,907	4,31,781
Cash and Currency Notes	87,43,003	87,43,743
	3,99,43,414	4,01,76,297

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Dease, Capt, Mad, RI Fus, from leave.
Smith, Lt, Bl, 19th Bl, Lancers, on leave, from Mian Meer.
Woodcock, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, from Fyzabad.
Reynold, Col, Pol Agent, S E Beloochistan, on furlough, to England.

MAY 7.

Colomb, Lt, Bl, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave, from Dehra Dun.

MAY 8.

Matthews, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Dease, Capt, Mad, RI Fus, to join, to Calicut.

MAY 7.

Reynold, Col, Pol Agent, S E Beloochistan, on furlough, to England.

MAY 9.

Jacson, Capt, Bl, Devon Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Foott, Surgn, Bo, M S, on duty, from Karachi.
Warden, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Anderson, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Bailward, Capt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. HORE, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 10, 1887.

1. Lieut-Col. The Hon L H Bayley having proceeded on leave of absence, Major F S Hore assumes the Command of the Battalion from the 8th instant.

2. Lieut T M English, is granted 3 months' leave of absence from this date to England on private affairs with permission to take his rifle with him.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere. 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Keerata Roodrin sailed yesterday under its Nakoda with a cargo of salt on board for Beypore.

THE steamer Altnacraig, Captain Bayers, which arrived in the Bombay harbour on Sunday last, has brought from Cardiff a cargo of 3,007 tons of coals for Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Kerbella, 1,452 tons, Captain D Stewart, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from London, (March 30). She brought, besides a general cargo, 141 deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Khiwa, Captain S Bason, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and 214 passengers on deck, men, women and children from Hongkong, which port she left on the 19th ultimo.

THE steamer Monkseaton, 1,892 tons, Captain J M Beazley, arrived in Bombay yesterday with 3,456 tons of coals from Newport (April 8). The vessel and the cargo are consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Berenice arrived in Bombay, under Captain C Sbutega from Trieste, yesterday morning. She brought from that place a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W A Talbot, Mr A E Watson, Miss Thurber, Mr Bonefacio and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pewha cleared yesterday to sail under Captain W Rothwell for the Persian Gulf and Karachi on the arrival of the overland mails in Bombay. The following gentleman have taken passage:—For Karachi.—A Sister of Charity and two orphans, Mr J Pearse, Surgeon R E Foott, and two servants on deck, Mr H E Watson, and Mr D Gillespie and one servant. For Bussorah.—Mr Syed Sala and one servant, Mr Haji J Alli and one servant, and Moor Md Hoosean, two friends, and three ladies. For P Gulf and Karachi—62 deck.

THE following is the list of Passengers booked per Italian mail steamer, Singapore, Commander G. Parodi, sailing to-day at 5 p.m.:—For Naples and Genoa:—Mr Zaeslin, Col and Mrs E M Woodcock, and Mrs Gott and 2 babies, Mr H Lamb, Col and Mrs J R Strutt, Lieut-Col and Mrs J Rutherfurd, Mr and Mrs F W Bartlett, Sir W G and Lady Davies, KCSI, Mr J F Duthie, Mr R Motabhoy, Mr R N R Motabhoy, Mr, Mrs and Miss A K Bulmus, Col Playfair, Col and Mrs Mathews, Capt Vesey, Rev and Mrs F Carleton and 4 children, Mr Frank Jefferson, Mr Alberto de Souza Larcher, Dr and Mrs Raffaelo Pereira, Dr Gregory and 2 children, Mrs Spiteri, one Lady and 3 infant, Rev de Souza, Mrs N de Souza, Mr S de Souza, Mr A Garovaglio and Mr R Harper.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda	..	.....	A	C. Eduljee.
,, Anger Head	...	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Sutlej	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Vulcan	..	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Knight of St. George	...	.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford	..	.....	G	C. Eduljee.
,, Clancorrf	...	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	...	.....	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Peveril	...	.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Energia	...	.....	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Recta	...	.....	N	McCulloch & Co
,, Hajeen	...	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
,, City of Canterbury	..	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	Monkseaton (s)	Beazley	New Port, April 8.
	Berenice (s)	Sbutega	Trieste, April 18.
	Kaiwa (s)	Basso	Hongkong, April 19.
	Khiwa (s)	Higgins	Liverpool, April 26.
	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London, March 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	H. Bickow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nakoda	Beypore.

The steamer Pemba, cleared out last evening for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
3	Madras s	Fassett	Rangoon, April 25.
	Shahzada s	Budd	Moulmein, April 26.
	Secundra s	Russell	Singapore, April 14.
	Tenasserim	Graham	Liverpool, Jan 21.
	Battle Abbey	Lillie	Penang, April 6.
4	Rhine	Williams	Liverpool, Jan. 24.
	Star of Erin	Smyth	Mauritius, March 24.
	Port Percy s	Hepworth	Singapore, April 27.
5	Casabianca	Peterkin	Liverpool, Feb. 8.
	Eskasoni	Burchell	Liverpool, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.—Steamers Goa and Canara.
May 4.—Steamer Malda.
May 5.—Steamer Rajpootana. Ship Ardencluths.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
3	Nurjahan s	.....	Bombay.
4	Craighton s	.....	Middlesborough.
5	Goalpara s	.....	Rangoon.
	Tibre s	.....	Colombo.
6	Camorta s	.....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
1	Clan Macarthur s.	London.
3	Mirzapore s	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Bombay.
4	Nurjahan s	Calcutta.
	Manora s	Calcutta.
5	As a s	Rangoon.
6	Tibre s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 38 bales hemp, A M Hoosainali; 200 bales wool G. Toolseedass; 50 bales wool, H C H Gunny; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 125 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

Anjera Head (s), 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Mameluke (s), 150 bales cotton, G Shobhagmal; 100 bales cotton, R Shewshanker; 100 bales cotton, S Gopiram; 120 bales cotton, B Hurmookrai; 1,000 Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 203 bales cotton; D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, B H Chestham and Co.

Edwin Reid (s), 4,000 cwts bone-meal, N Essa; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, E Carimbhai.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Victoria (s), 385 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Lady Cairns (s), 2,250 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts myrabolums, V Naranji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion (s), 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Peveril (s), 7,999 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bosphorus s—30 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Energia s—2,688 cwts wheat, 538 cwts castor seed, and 165 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Waverley s—270 cwts castor seed, G Mottee.

FOR GHENT.

Lancaster s—4,470 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Saxmundham s—18,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of St John s—556 cwts wheat, A Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Samuel and Co; 750 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

Kairos s—200 bales cotton, G Lockart and Co; 1,955 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Saxmundham s—9,999 cwts wheat and 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Kt of St John s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 852 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

Archimedes s—3,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beresford (s), 1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 540 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts poppy seed, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co 8,000 cwts wheat, and 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Glanconry (s), 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Yesso (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,499 bales cotton, and 500 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

Kt of St George (s), 1,084 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 200 cwts mustard seed, 200 cwts myrabolums, 3,000 cwts poppy seed and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 2 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales twist, E L Mcolchund; 150 bales twist, S Abrahaam.

Berenice (s), 550 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 88 bales twist, C Ebhram, 60 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Bormida (s), 250 cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts ivory and one cwt ganda horns, H Mooljee; 97 bales twist, S Nathoo; 88 bales twist, H P Jootha; 395 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, G Gorukram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s), 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 363 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Berenice (s), 40 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Simla (s), 316 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 215 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co; 101 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 4 6
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Sweet bread each	0 4 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 9
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 3 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb.	Rs. 0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining tolerably sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dozs. quarts.	Per dozs. plats.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 62 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Rilles Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" ..
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" ..
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" 26 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sterne	Rs. 20 0	..
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. Burmeister, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	" 22 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. Balarresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	..
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	..
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	..
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	" 18 0	..
From Franzschawasy.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bars	Rs. " 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy ***	" 47 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	
WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
"	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz./pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ..
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" " 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 6 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbora	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Maraaquo a case of 21 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Rum	" 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 22	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality 1 lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ..	" 0 12
" " II.	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 14
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, April 22, 1887.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " "	15 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes	5 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " "	6 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

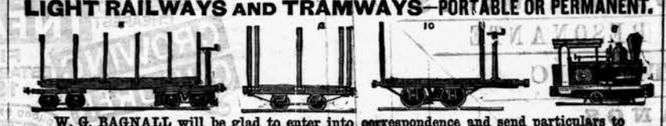
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co. 206 & 208 PORTLAND ST. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

---

16 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C. New York Sydney BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY ESSENCES Catalogues, Circulars, Estimates Post Free

SODA WATER MACHINERY

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORDS' ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. BUDA PESTH.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS :—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1

or

Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good. Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1, 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2, 4 " " 2-13 do.
No. 3, 3½ " " (thin) " 2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3, or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*

No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR" is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.

No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000

3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,

or

1,000 cigars to any address in Great Brita *free of all charge to addressee.*

No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100. Rs. 15 per 1,000. 300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,

or

1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases—wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorus, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBER Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MANCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the base metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of many years research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, gravel or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength to all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, dangerous bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPERS, BRANDON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARBER & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WM. BRIGGS, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; H. B. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BARRETTE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOMAN & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are especially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits contracted in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GRASS, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 32 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great goodness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemist and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,

38, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.

Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,

Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
at Rs 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns,
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

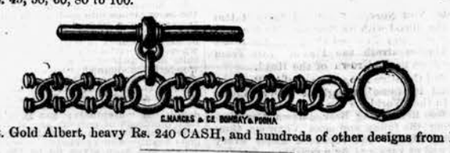
At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
Rs. 22 to Rs. 30
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25



Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY

P. VUCCINO

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY,

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

"PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH"
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

		per 100	Rs.	As.	P.			per 100	Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Lord Dufferin		5	0		7.	Imperial		3	0	
2.	Duke of Connaught		4	0		8.	Alpha		2	8	
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)		4	0		9.	Prince of Wales		2	0	
4.	Finee (Lady)		3	0		10.	Prince Boris		1	8	
5.	Bosphorus		3	8		11.	Victoria		1	0	
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)		3	0		12.	Sultan		1	4	

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 3 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 4 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	"	11	0	El Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Yoss Yayna	"	20	"	10	8	La Sabina	"	50	"	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	"	50	"	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	"	50	"	4	0
Trabuco Alexandrie	"	25	"	3	4	La Flor de Dava	"	100	"	4	8
Semiramis	"	100	"	15	0	La Delion (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	"	100	"	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1 8
Medium	"	"	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	"	" 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MRS. NEWMAN'S
BABY LINEN
WAREHOUSE,
35, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE
MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co.,
Photographers.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

CALCUTTA — SECUNDERABAD — BOMBAY

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'S
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS
CANTANTE RESONANTE
SYMPATHETIC
PIANOS
BANJOES, VIOLINS, GUITARS
FLUTES, BANDS
S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SQUARE, OCARINAS
ORGUINETTES, FLAGEOLETS
COTTAGE
MINIFLUTES
HARMONIUMS
AMERICAN ORGANS

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, Lond

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the Bhoy Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION. MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (Late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ..	23/	17/6	17/
10 ..	24/	18/6	18/
12 ..	25/	19/6	19/
14 ..	26/	19/6	20/
16 ..	30/	24/6	30/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hemp-bound boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from Infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one Hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief, until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN — FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 — INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared ... preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS.
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. de Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)

THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT

RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

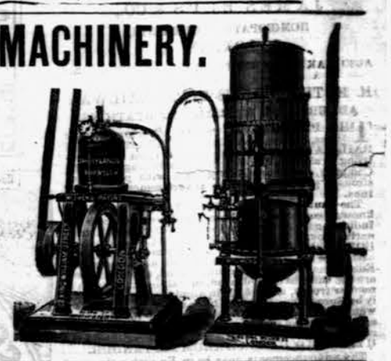
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—

DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.

CATALOGUES FREE.



PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions enclosing each bottle, and in perfect safety in cases in the most delicate constitutions.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Cramps, Chalcera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER is the best remedy known for Fever, Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Back or Side, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

PAIN KILLER is a sovereign remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, &c.

PAIN KILLER is the best, safest, and most speedy remedy in the world that will relieve pain, whether arising internally or externally, and will not blister, as it is entirely free from all acrid or poisonous substances.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all Druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Fear Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

IN

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Bookseller.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878. CALCUTTA, 1884.
for superlative excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNI — YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS — OPAPANAX
and other choice perfumes are combined for their delicate, and lasting powers.

EAU DE COLOGNE
is unsurpassed for its freshness and delightful fragrance. It is the opinion of the connoisseurs who visit under the same roof, of all Nations, and of the whole world, that

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "Dixie Rose" in a "Double Diamond."

Gold Medal — Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality, for sixty-five years unvariably sprung the "Best in the World."

For further information, address to
MR. F. HOWDEN,
Gillott's Steel Pen Works, Birmingham.

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.